FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLLNCES TO ZHIVKOV

AU241926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received on 21 July the following condolence telegram from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev: I just heard the sad news about the premature death of Lyudmila Zhivkova. (?We) know that she was for you not only a close friend but also a close associate in the world of the party and state. It is difficult to aleviate your sorrow with words but nevertheless I want to wish you continued courage and firmness.

This heavy stroke of fate [words indistinct] your comrades and friends in the common communist work.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU251514 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jul (BTA)--A delegation led by Mr Mikahil Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems of the Soviet Union, visited Bulgaria, July 20-25, 1981. The delegation had meetings with specialists from the Bulgarian Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering and the electronics industry. In talks with First Deputy Minister Vasil Khubchev issues were reviewed concerning the further expansion of direct contacts in the sphere of scientific instrument-making, robotics, computing equipment, digital and programme control systems for machine tools and the systems for automatization of manufacture and control.

The leaders of the two delegations signed a protocol under which the term of the agreement for specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of instruments is extended until the year 1985.

The Soviet delegation visited institutes and enterprises in the towns of Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Ruse and Varna and became familiar with the development of the Bulgarian instrument making industry.

In the city of Varna Minister Skhabardnya was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, the Bulgarian deputy minister of the Council of Ministers. They conferred on the further deepening of the relations of cooperation in fulfilling the general scheme for specialization and cooperation of manufacture between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union up to the year 1990.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO FIDEL CASTRO

AU251535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have sent a greetings telegram to Cuban leader Fidel Castro Ruiz on the occasion of the day of the national uprising--26 July. The telegram points out that the heroic attack against the Moncada Barracks opened a further decisive stage in the struggle of the Cuban people for national and social liberation. Under the leadership of their glorious Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the Cuban people, in close unity with the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and the world progressive forces, are confidently building a new society and contributing to the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence and to strengthening peace, international security and cooperation.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of trust and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the Cuban Communist Party and between Bulgaria and Cuba will continue to deepen in the interest of the two peoples, [word indistinct] of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and in the unity of action of all peace-loving forces.

DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER REPRIMANDED

AU241430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Mikhail Savov, deputy minister of national education and chairman of the Higher Education Council, and Zhivko Milanov, deputy chairman of the Higher Education Council, have been reprimanded for allowing a grave irregularity to occur in the organization and carrying out of the competitive examination in mathematics for the higher technical educational establishments, on 14 July 1981.

The minister of national education has punished Prof Vladimir Vladimirov Topencharov, the one who composed the problem. He also relieved of his post the director of the Center for Applied Mathematics at the Lenin Higher Machine-Engineering and Electric Institute, and reprimanded Prof Racho Todorov Denchev, dean of the Mathematics and Mechanics Faculty at the Kliment Okhridski Sofia University, and Assistant Professor Ivan Raychinov Simeonov, of the Karl Marx Higher Economical Institute.

In addition to this, the minister of national education issues an order obliging the chairman of the Higher Education Council attached to the ministry to hold the council's employees responsible for breach of discipline and for allowing organizational mistakes to occur in carrying out the competitive examination.

The Ministry of National Education has undertaken the necessary measures for perfecting the system of competitive examinations at higher educational establishments for candidate students, and for improving the style and method in the work of the higher educational council at the Ministry of National Education.

6-MONTH DATA ON 5-YEAR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

AU261927 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jul (BTA)--The plan of the public productivity of labor is fulfilled 108.4 percent, for pure production-107.3 percent, for the gross profit-112.7 percent. The average monthly salary of the Bulgarian workers and employees reached 190 leva. Compared with the respective period last year (1980), labor efficiency has risen by 12.2 percent, pure production-by 13.2 percent, gross profit-by 20.2 percent. This is being announced in a report on the fulfillment of the plan for Bulgaria's socioeconomic development in the first 6 months of 1981.

Over the above-indicated period 480 new and improved technologies have entered manufacture, as well as 491 new products, 138 projects for automated systems.

The volume of industrial production has reached 15,125 million leva marking a 6.0 percent increase over the first 6 months of 1980.

The plans for the production of very many types of products are overfulfilled, as for instance, coal, tires, cranes, electric and I.C.E. trucks, cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, canned fruits, sugar, yellow cheese and more industrial goods. Over the past 6 months 18,622 million kilowatt hours of electric energy were generated, 15,652 thousand tons of coal were mined, 1,589.9 thousand tons of rolled ferrous metals were turned out as well as 721.2 thousand tons of soda ash and 380.4 thousand tons of nitric fertilizers.

The prime cost of production has dropped. Above-plan economy of 145 million leva has been achieved.

In the first half of this year earnest efforts were made to create the needed conditions for the fulfilment of the farm produce plan. Compared with the first 6 months of 1980, 3.5 thousand tons more of live weight cattle and poultry and 13.9 million litres more of milk have been purchases from all categories of farms.

Retail trade has risen by 5.2 percent and amounts to 5,973 million leva. 18,435 (as received] apartments were built.

Foreign trade has risen over the first 6 months of 1980 by 19.7 percent. The rise attained is due mostly to the rapidly rising trade with the Soviet Union and the other member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Trade with the developed nonsocialist countries and with the developing countries, too, has risen.

TODOROV, ZAREV LEAD DISCUSSION OF EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN

AU241533 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Jul (BTA)--A joint session of the Socioeconomic Development Commission with the Bulgarian National Assembly and the leaderships of the other commissions with the parliament was held here today. Information has been revealed on the draft plan for the eighth 1981-1985 five-year period. Reports were read by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee and Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance.

Opening the session, Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, said that the possibilities for extensive development of the Bulgarian economy were exhausted which will make the country's economy take the road of intensive development mainly. He has spoken about the need to adopt a policy of all-round intensification in the future, on the basis of complex automatization, complex mechanization and the prompt transfer into manufacture of the best Bulgarian and the foreign industrial and other practices. Mr Stanko Todorov stressed that in the future, too, the chief socioeconomic task will be the meeting of the growing material, social and cultural demands of the people to a fuller extent.

In his report Mr Kiril Zarev has said that the draft-plan for socioeconomic development of the country in the eighth five-year period creates favourable conditions for a dynamic development of the national economy. The main target of the draft-plan is to further improve the structure of the Bulgarian economy, to guarantee the transfer of the peak achievements of science and technology into manufacture to a maximum extent.

The speaker has stressed the fact that in rates of economic growth Bulgaria is among the leaders in the fraternal socialist community countries. According to Mr Kiril Zarev the country's national income will continue to rise mainly on the basis of increased labour efficiency, through the economy of material, raw materials and labour resources.

It has also been noted that in the eighth five-year period attention will be mainly confined on the development of mechanical engineering and the chemical industry. A feature to characterize the next five-year period will be the mastering of the manufacture of finished goods, especially in mechanical engineering.

Minister of Finance Mr Belcho Belchev reported on financial resources in the years of the eighth five-year period.

BRIEFS

FILIPOV IN LOVECH--An extended plenum of the Lovech Okrug party committee has begun in Lovech. Grisha Filipov attended the plenum which is discussing certain tasks stemming from the fulfillment of the okrug socioeconomic plan fulfillment in the first half of 1981. Petur Balevski, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Lovech okrug party committee, delivered an introductory speech on the reports which was distributed in advance among those present. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Jul 81 AU]

TSANOV, SANDINISTA DELEGATION--On 16 July Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received a working group of the Sandinista front of the Leon provincial committee. The guests were briefed on the BCP's work for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. The meeting was attended by Delcho Poryazov, BCP Central Committee planning-economic department head. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKI DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 81 p 2 AU]

DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

'Further Concessions'

AU241104 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jul 81 p 7

[CTK Warsaw dispatch: "Further Concessions to 'Solidarity;' Stability Will Still Have To Be Fought For"]

[Text] Warsaw, CTK--The day before yesterday late at night the "Solidarity" enterprise commission of the Polish Airlines LOT decided to "indefinitely suspend" the strike planned for 24 July. This occurred after Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic's Council of Ministers, sent a letter to the Minister of Transportation in which he recommended that the LOT enterprise's financial and economic self-management be granted by a special law that would also regulate other problems of that organization.

The same night, agreement was also reached between a Polish Government commission and "Solidarity," which threatened to stage a strike by 40,000 dock workers today. "Solidarity" enforced the initialing of some provisions of the so-called dock workers' charter, which are to be retroactive to 1 March 1981.

The threat of new strikes in Poland has thus been averted only at the last moment and then only at the price of not unsubstantial concessions. It was stressed several times in the speeches and contributions to the discussion at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress that social and economic life in the Polish People's Republic cannot be stabilized should strikes and other provocations continue. The reports of the last few days show that stability in Poland will still have to be fought for. So far the congress appeals have received a positive response, especially among the Polish Industrial Branch Trade Unions, which were the first to call on "Solidarity" to refrain from the provocative strikes it was preparing.

Moczulski Trial Reported

LD241040 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Leszek Moczulski--this name is rightly connected in neighboring Poland with those who would want to see Poland in an even greater mess than it is today thanks to Solidarity, to see it cease to be a socialist country. This man who has close relations with all anti-communist centers in the West is also the leading representative of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. He has been detained several times by the investigation forces, and every time, threats of strikes by a part of Solidarity have ensued. Leszek Moczulski is now again facing a court. Our Warsaw correspondent Stefan Simak reports:

The trial of Leszek Moczulski and other exponents of the antisocialist group KPN is continuing at the voivodship court in Warsaw. At yesterday's session of the trial, which was resumed after almost a 1-month break, Moczulski was made answerable for the antistate and undermining activity which he carried out in the KPN between 1975 and 1977. Moczulski confirmed that the main aim of the group at that time was to incite political conflict. He admitted again that the KPN considers itself now to be an opposition political party the main aim of which is to overthrow the socialist system in Poland. KPN does not hide the fact that it maintains open contacts with the American deviationist center, Free Poland, which is controlled by the CIA, as well as with a number of emigrant groups in the West from which the KPN receives financial support and coordinates its activity with them.

The statements by Moczulski and the support he receives from some leaders of Solidarity are expressive pieces of evidence of the topicality of the counterrevolutionary danger in Poland.

The trial is to go on until 3 August.

Lipinski Theories Ridiculed

LD241552 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] In the following comment we shall describe some attacks being conducted in Poland at present with the aim of liquidating socialist production in the country. It has been pointed out rightly many times in the past period that the antisocialist forces in Poland are attacking the very roots of the socialist system. Wide discussions, in which the Polish media also participate in the popularization of the ideas of liquidating socialist production relations, are expressive evidence of the forms these attack take.

One of those who would like, as he claims, to improve socialism is Professor of Economics Edward Lipinski. His political past and his views, however, make it possible to identify Professor Lipinski correctly in the current complicated situation in Poland. He is a man who was never a sincere member of the PZPR. The party expelled Edward Lipinski 3 years ago. As recently as that time Professor Lipinski had actively participated in the work of the antisocialist organization which had chosen the noble name Workers' Defense Committee [KOR].

The political profile of Professor Lipinski is best reflected in his admiration for the likes of Yusef Pilsudski, Polish bourgeois politician from the period between the two wars. Pilsudski is a notorious anticommunist, chauvinist, a politican with strong inclinations toward fascism.

And now something about Lipinski's original views and his ideas on so-called curing socialism in Poland. Professor Lipinski is, in particular, very kind to contemporary capitalism. In spite of the mass growth in unemployment and inflation he does not admit that the capitalist economy could be in decline. And for such a claim a considerable lack of objectivity is certainly needed, as much as for the claim that, allegedly, socialism did not introduce better methods of production and slows down the progress of the economy. According to him, the ownership of means of production is to be divided among hundreds of thousands of production units which would have the right to make their own decisions.

One cannot fail to recall the Czechoslovak pseudoeconomist Ota Sik, who during the crisis-ridden period of 1968 came out with similar, let us say it openly, taradiddles. And by the way, we also know what Sik's end was. When he escaped from Caechoslovakia he tried to explain his theories in some West European univeristies. Not only students jeered, but prominent bourgeois economists laughed at him too. They known very well that free-competition capitalism is long past, that in this stage of imperialism, the means of production are passing at an exceptional rate to common ownership at the level of state monopolies. And, finally, it is also well known that capitalist economies are trying to plan production not only within their countries but also at the level of the EEC.

The conclusions of Professor Lipinski are as unscientific as the theories of Ota Sik. They do not describe the objective development of the economy of an advanced industrial country, and they would lead to a growth of the primary effect of the law of value on socialist economy, undermining the planned proportional development of the national economy. It is not accidental that Lipinski's demands for private ownership were recently resolutely condemned by the Katowice Party Forum.

Unions Opposing Government

LD251508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Poland is again witnessing a dangerous worsening of its political situation due to Walesa's trade unions.

They are categorically opposing the measures prepared by the government, like increases in shop prices of food and other products and temporary limitations of meat and meat product rations. By these thoughtless actions Walesa's trade unions are instigating a new wave of social tension and unrest. Local branches of Walesa's trade unions have organized work collectives and citizens' rallies in Szczecin as well as in many other towns and villages. At the rallies, regional as well as central bodies of the state administration are being blamed for bad supplies, especially of food. Various organizations of the so-called independent Polish trade unions, for example, in Piotrkow Tribunalski, have even issued ultimatum like resolutions and statements not lacking in threats of protests actions of all kinds, for example, the so-called hunger marches which are to be organized in Lodz, Kutno and other towns. No declaration by the Walesa trade unions, the leadership of which is having a session in Gdansk right now, contains a word on the need in all areas for calm, order and diligent work which, as the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress stressed a few days ago, are the only way out of Poland's deep economic crisis.

Katowice Forum Holds Session

LD261654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] The fifth session of the Katowice Party Forum at the PZPR Voivodship Committee has been held in Katowice. The members of this party aktiv acquainted themselves at the session with the progress and results of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. They also noted that the Katowice Party Forum is continually gaining ever broader support throughout Poland. They also pointed out that previous attacks on the Katowice Forum, for example, in the Polish press, have recently adopted the form of quite open harrassment and victimization [pronasledovanie]. For example, Stefan Sysocki reported that for his activity in the program council of this forum he has been dismissed from his employment at the Silesian Scientific Institute in Katowice.

The participants in the fifth session of the Katowice Party Forum then held a discussion in which they discussed the current political and economic situation in the country.

(Wsiewolod Wolczew), member of the program council, pointed out the danger of centralism in the workers' movement which in its practical consequences always means a path to the right, a path of opportunism, revisionism, and the adoption of bourgeois ideologies.

Worker Andrzej Hubczak, chairman of the program council of the Walbrzych Party Forum, who attended the session as a guest, rejected the concept of Walesa's trade unions for the setting up of the so-called communal enterprises. He described this concept as an attempt to take over power in committees and recalled the current strengthening of the private sector in Polish agriculture.

The participants in the Katowice Party Forum expressed also their resolute protest at attempts to set fire to the PZPR municipal committee buidings in Sochachewo and Swinoujscie. At the close of the session they adopted two documents: a protest against the victimization of communists in Poland, and a resolution on the need to strengthen unity in the PZPR on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and its leading role in Polish society.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES WESTERN MEDIA ARMS CAMPAIGN

LD220918 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 22 Jul (CETEKA)--"We are witnessing a perfectly organized offensive of bourgeois mass media, mutually linked on the world scale, threatening with an alleged 'Soviet danger' and accusing the Soviet Union of attempts to seize power over the world," the daily RUDE PRAVO said today.

Thus, it was only logical that the recent Moscow meeting of representatives of communist press was characterized by efforts for an ever closer cooperation of progressive mass media, and particularly communist papers, in the face of the coordinated imperialist machinery.

"The myth about a 'Soviet threat' is to make the public in capitalist states swallow the bitter pill of the unusual growth of military spendings and decrease of spendings on social, educational, health care, cutural and other needs of the society; it is to prepare it for life in the risks of a nuclear war and convince it that, according to General Haig, there are things more important than peace," the daily said.

"At the same time, the bourgeois mass media seek to silence all sensible voices against the armament fever and for understanding," RUDE PRAVO said, and added that a typical example is the veil of silence thrown over the well-known appeal of five NATO generals warning against the acute danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Similarly they mostly keep silent about the remarkable peace march of West European women from Copenhagen to Paris, about collections of signatures under the Krefeld appeal aginst new U.S. missiles in West Germany, and about the campaign for the change of Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. The principal role in this ostentatious silence is played mainly by the bourgeois mass media in the United States, Great Britain, and West Germany, the daily said.

HODIC CONTINUES TALK ON 'HOSTILE' EMIGRE ACTIVITY

LD251225 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 24 Jul 81

["Findings" presented by Dr Josef Hodic, "collaborator of the Czechoslovak intelligence service", date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Plans to destabilize and destroy the political systems in the countries of the socialist camp are being worked out in the United States and West European institutions of various sorts, ranging from scientific institutions to universities and even military establishments. In all or in many of these institutions, certain Czechoslovak emigres have found a livelihood. They are working on research projects as well as on topical analyses of all aspects of our socialist reality, and they naturally pay special attention to our difficulties and problems, as well as to how to take advantage of them against socialism.

These institutions are run or influenced by state or private organizations, by military and intelligence bodies. They are establishing coordinating or consultative groups in which scientific knowledge and political interests meet or come face to face.

I have in mind, for instance, in the United States: The Foreign Relations Council which has been operating since 1921 and has 1,700 members; the Trilateral Commission, founded in 1973 by David Rockefeller; the Commission on Critical Choices for America, founded a year later by Nelson Rockefeller; the Center for the Conduct of Psychological Warfare Against Socialism [title as heard] with headquarters at Santa Monica, California; and one could name a number of others.

I would like to dwell in detail on one such basically military organization, the Rand Corporation at Santa Monica, California. In the past few years this large organization has focused its attention on study of the military policy of the socialist countries. It has completed papers on the military policy, doctrine and situation in the Soviet Union, Romania and Poland. A paper on Czechoslovakia is due to be completed this year. Such a paper contains a detailed and documented analysis of the political and economic situation of the country concerned, the numerical strength, structure, organization and armament of all the sections of the armed forces, their operational tasks, attempts to analyze the moral and political state of the armed forces and the population, the armament potential, capital investment of the state, and a host of other facts. However, the employees of this institute are interested not only in military policy.

At the moment they are engaged in a broadly based study of the role of the mass media in the socialist countries. The institute has accumulated virtually complete documentation from various sources, including, for example, the visit by its employee, Doctor (Alekseyev), to various emigres in Europe to consult them on the matter, obtain expert advice from them on individual subjects and possibly persuade them to cooperate on a larger scale. He visited Zdenek Mlynar and Dusan Havlicek, in particular in connection with the role of the mass media; and he visited others in connection with military questions.

A similar situation exists in Western Europe. One of the largest coordination points is the International Committee for East European Studies. In the autumn of last year it convened a conference at Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Working in its 13 sections were around 1,200 participants including a sizable group of Czechoslovak emigres. Active here was Vladimir Kusin, who was still introduced in the program as a representative of Glasgow University but who today is one of the leading employees of the documentation center of Radio Free Europe. Others included Karel Macha, who is on the staff of the University of Munich; as well as Jiri Valenta from the United States, who is employed at the U.S. Naval Academy at Monterey; Jaroslav Krjci from London, Vojtech Mastny. Antonin Brousek and a number of others.

Likewise, one can name a number of institutions, which deal with all aspects of the socialist countries' policy. In the Federal Republic of Germany alone there are around seventy of them. One of the largest is the West German Bundesinstitut Fuer Ostwirtschaftliche und Internazionale Studien in Cologne, where Vladimir Horsky is the deputy director in charge of documentation and the library. The institute publishes a number of studies and topical information, and among the authors we find emigres from all the countries of the socialist camp but also Zdenek Mlynar or [as heard] Stepanek alias (Stemr). The military aspects of this problem are studied by a similar institute at (?Edenhausen) near Munich; the economic aspect is worked on by the Ost-Europa Institut in Munich where Jiri Slama is a participant. In West Germany there is almost no university which does not have a department dealing with Czechoslovakia and our friends. Michal (?Rajman) is supposed to be working at the University of Berlin on East European studies [Ostforschung]; Ivan Bystrina, the lawyer, is on its staff; Jiri Kosta, the economist, occupies a leading post at the University of Frankfurt am Main; Zdenek Mlynar was lecturing last year at the University of Bremen, and one could also name institutions in other countries. I can recall the University of Genoa, the University of Rome and others.

As indicated by my reference to coordindated effort, the hostile activity of the emigres is not restricted merely to work at these institutes. To mount specific actions they ally themselves with politicians. One example of the past few years was the founding of the Committee of Intellectuals for Freedom in Europe with its headquarters in Paris, founded in 1978. Its chairman is Eugene Ionescu, the Romanian; Pavel Tigrid works in the third section. It was in that section that emigres from the socialist countries assembled with the aim of putting forward proposals for jeopardizing the preparation and organization of the Olympic games, and recently the committee prepared and organized a so-called Parallel Madrid with the aim of staging provocations and interfering with the course of the deliberations. The preparatory committee of the European Helsinki group hoped to play a similar role in an attempt to turn the deliberations in Madrid from the endeavor to strengthen international understanding and cooperation into an anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign within the framework of the so-called Third Basket of the Helsinki Accords. This organization was founded in 1978 and has its headquarters in Zurich. Czechoslovak emigres were represented there by [chess grandmaster] Ludek Pachman. The tendency is growing for reactionary emigres from all countries of the socialist camp to cooperate in similar committees, leagues and associations. For this reason, preparations to establish a joint documentation center have been going on for some time now. The center will have its headquarters in Bremen and Vilem Precan is to be on its staff.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON FLOOD SITUATION IN CSSR

AU241010 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 23 July carries on pages 1-2 a 1,200-word (RN)-(ZR)-(GC)-signed report, entitled "Water Is Gradually Dropping." The (RN)-signed report places the greatest damage in Northern Bohemia, where the Ploucnice River and its tributaries flooded 2,240 hectares, 592 homes, 2 industrial and 15 agricultural plants, and stopped traffic in 16 places. Two men reportedly drowned in the Berounka River, and one fireman reportedly drowned in Dobris, during rescue work.

(ZR) reports from Central Bohemia that the situation is worst on the Prague-Pribram road, and the Radotincernosice road is closed. However, the Revnice-Mnisek Podbrdy section and the Beroun-Karlstejn-Zadni Treban section are again open to slow traffic.

In Northern Bohemia, the population was evacuated from Zakupy on the Svitavka stream, where traffic was rerouted and delivery of relief supplies started. In Usti Nad Labem, all work in ports and reloading stations has stopped and foreign shipping is at a standstill, including more than 20 vessels from the GDR. Another 10 vessels with foreign shipments are stranded in Hrensko.

In Eastern Bohemia, coal deliveries from Lovosice to the Chvaletice electric power station are still suspended.

In Western Bohemia, the flood alert has been lifted in all districts. The international E-12 highway near Myto in the Rokycany area was partly washed away and is now being repaired, as are the damaged bridges in Plzen.

In Southern Bohemia, more than 1,200 hectares of meadows and grain crops in the Strakonice District are under water; damage is reported to more than 400 hectares of grain, roughly 115 hectares of perennial fodder crops, 75 hectares of vegetables and more than 1,200 hectares of meadows in the entire region.

(GC) reports from Bratislava that the rising Danube has caused a second-grade flood alert to be proclaimed.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN TU OFFICIALS

LD241448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Today in Prague Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met the representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Mongolian People's Republic.

In a friendly and cordial discussion with the secretary of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, (Kirayatan Zardikhan), and (Junden Dorz), council member, the issues of further development of relations and mutual cooperation between the two trade union centers were discussed. They spoke about the activities of trade union organizations before the congresses which are to take place in the first half of the next year.

STROUGAL SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO BULGARIA

LD221834 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 22 July (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a telegram of condolences to Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov on the death of Ludmila Zhivkova.

A Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government delegation led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, expressed its condolences on the death of Ludmila Zhivkova at the Bulgarian Embassy here.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD270908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0845 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN)--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet lead by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Berlin on Monday for a 1-week visit to the GDR. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee.

KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS BORDER

LD261402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1149 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jul (ADN)--In Schwerin Bezirk, at the GDR border with the FRG, the Kampuchean military delegation members saw for themselves the high level of vigilance and combat readiness of the GDR Border Troops in reliably protecting the socialist achievements. Defense Minister Chan Si, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, and the militarymen accompanying him were cordially welcomed in the "Hans Kollwitz" troop unit by Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, deputy GDR defense minister and chief of the GDR Border Troops.

During friendly meetings on the state border young border soldiers reported on their work and initiatives for creatively realizing the class mission set by the 10th SED Congress.

Meets Military Officials

LD251215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jul (ADN)--Representing the GDR minister of defense, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and head of the Political Administration of the National People's Army (NVA), received on Saturday a Kampuchean military delegation. The delegation is headed by Chan Si, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, both sides discussed questions of further deepening the cooperation between the armed forces of the GDR and Kampuchea. Deputy Ministers Col Gen Fritz Streletz, Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten and Col Gen Werner Fleissner as well as the Kampuchean ambassador the the GDR, Ros Choun, took part in the meeting at the Ministry of Defense.

The delegation, which had arrived at the Berlin-Schoenefeld airport, had been welcomed with a military ceremony. During their stay in the GDR, the guests will visit troop units and installations of the NVA as well as the GDR border troops.

SRI LANKAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT CONCLUDES

Agreements Signed

LD241200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN)--In its struggle to attain economic independence Sri Lanka has "also received extensive support from the GDR", Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa said in Berlin today shortly before the end of his official visit to the GDR. "We are very grateful to the GDR for this."

He described his visit of several days as "very useful, interesting and pleasant"...This applies to both the talks with his counterpart, Willi Stoph, and other GDR representatives and to his visits to the GDR capital and Potsdam Bezirk. In the talks with Willi Stoph bilateral relations and current international questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Ranasinghe Premadasa pointed out that Sri Lanka is one of the founder-members of the Nonaligned Movement. However, pursuing a policy of nonalignment does not mean being an uninvolved spectator in international affairs.

It is more urgently necessary than ever to halt the arms race. Huge sums are being spent today on the production of newer weapons which would be better devoted to raising the living standards of the peoples. It is for this reason that Sri Lanka supports disarmament, in order to make life more worth living in this world. All states who have peace and disarmament at heart should cooperate to this end.

The prime minister also said that in the talks with leading GDR politicians they were able "to further strengthen the friendship between our countries. Cordial relations between us have existed for a long time, of course." As a result of his visit a bilateral agreement on cooperation in television was signed. A shipping and cultural agreement is in preparation.

Meeting With Stoph

LD241516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1257 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN)--The deputy received Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, who is paying an official visit to the GDR, for a further talk today at the Council of State building.

During the talk, Willi Stoph and Ranasinghe Premadasa expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit. They stressed that the frank and businesslike talks had made clear the interest of the GDR and Sri Lanka in further developing relations in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The two states are linked by much in common, in particular their interest in the preservation of peace and the safeguarding of the peaceful life of their peoples. Thus, a good basis for further cooperation exists.

Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR will contribute to guaranteeing peace in Europe and safeguarding the achievements of detente and stabilizing it through effective disarmament measures. Willi Stoph and Ranasinghe Premadasa restated their conviction that the visit and the talks would contribute to the consolidation of relations between the GDR and Sri Lanka. Willi Stoph asked Ranasinghe Premadasa to convey the most cordial greetings to the president of Sri Lanka, Junis Richard Jayewardene, from the chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker. The talk, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Willerding and Sri Lanka Ambassador to the GDR Dr R.A. Johnpulle.

This morning, Ranasinghe Premadasa visited the deputy mayor of Berlin, Hannelore Mensch, and signed the city's golden book. He also visited the GDR's state frontier with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate, where he was welcomed by city commandat Lt Gen Karl-Heinz Drews.

'Cordial Sendoff'

LD241310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN)--The prime minister of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, ended his official visit to the GDR today. He was given a cordial sendoff at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, who had invited him to make the visit.

Also present at the sendoff were the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Hans-Joachim Heusinger and Dr Herbert Weiz; the minister for foreign trade, Horst Soelle; the deputy minister for foreign affairs, Dr Klaus Willerding, and others. The Sri Lanka ambassador to the GDR, Dr Rajakone Christopher Algernon Johnpulle, was also present.

The Sri Lanka prime minister once again thanked Willi Stoph for the hospitality shown to him and his party in the GDR.

NATIONAL FRONT CALLS FOR END TO ISRAELI ATTACKS

AU240934 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 81 p 1

[ADN report on declaration of the National Council of the GDR National Front on Israeli aggression against Lebanon on 22 July]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"Full of anger and indignation, the National Council of the GDR National Front protests against the barbaric acts of violence which Israel is now committing against the Lebanese and Palestinian people." This is stated in the declaration of the National Council of the GDR National Front, which charges Israel with violating the most fundamental dictates of humanity, calls for ending the bombardment and all other acts of aggression against Lebanon immediately, and expresses its solidarity with the citizens of Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine.

SFRY MILITARY OFFICERS ATTEND MEETING IN BERLIN

LD241006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0826 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN)--The deputy GDR defense minister and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, received Vice Adm Miodrag Radosavljevic, chief of the Naval Directorate in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense of the SFRY in Berlin today. Radosavljevic is paying a visit of several days to the GDR People's Navy.

During the cordial meeting at the Defense Ministry they discussed relations between the Armed Forces of the GDR and Yugoslavia. Both sides said they were in favor of further deepening the proven cooperation and the exchange of experience between their fraternally allied armies and navies.

The meeting was also attended by Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy GDR defense minister and chief of the People's Navy, and by generals, admirals and officers of the National People's Army and the Yugoslav People's Army.

AXEN RECEIVES UK LABOUR PARTY'S KITSON

LD241708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN)--Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Friday Alex Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union and chairman of the British Labour Party, who is on a visit to the GDR.

The talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, centered on an exchange of views on topical questions of the struggle for safeguarding peace, for detente and disarmament. The two sides stressed the great responsibility of the peace forces in resolutely opposing the endangering of world peace. Hence it is necessary to launch immediately, through negotiations, steps for ending the arms race, and for the limitation and reduction of armaments.

Hermann Axen and Alex Kitson affirmed the will for extending relations between the SED and the Labour Party in the interest of safeguarding and continuing detente.

INSTITUTIONS COMMEMORATE CCP ANNIVERSARY

AU231258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Anniversary of CCP Founding Commemorated"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the CCP's founding, the Academy of Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee and the League for Friendship Among Peoples held a joint event in Berlin on Tuesday which was attended by representatives of the SED Central Committee and of other social and scientific institutions. In his speech, Dr H.C. Paul Wandel, vice president of the League for Friendship Among Peoples, paid tribute to the heroic and sacrificial struggle of the Chinese people under CCP leadership for their national and social liberation, and valued the international significance of the Chinese people's revolution. The speaker pointed out the significant successes achieved in the first decade of the PRC's development through the industrious and selfless work of the Chinese working people, effectively supported by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

This successful development was interrupted by the Chinese leadership's shifting to a hostile attitude vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, Paul Wandel explained. China's foreign policy collaboration with the United States benefits the confrontation policy of the most reactionary quarters of world imperialism, he said. At the same time, the speaker underscored the readiness, announced at the 10th SED Congress, to normalize relations with the PRC.

CUBA: VILMA ESPIN ENDS VISIT FOR WIDF MEETING

FL222336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has departed Berlin bound for Havana at the conclusion of a working visit to the GDR capital. During her stay in the GDR, Vilma participated in a meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] in preparation for that organization's world congress to be held in Prague from 8 to 13 October of this year.

The Cuban leader was seen off at the Berlin Airport by Ilse Thiele, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and chairwoman of the GDR Democratic Women's League.

SED DELEGATION ATTENDS NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY

AU241207 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Cordial Meetings of SED Delegation in Nicaragua: Alois Pisnik Sees Carlos Nunez: Erich Honecker's Greetings Reciprocated"]

[Summary] Managua (ADN)--"The SED Central Committee delegation under the leadership of Alois Pisnik, member of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, which is visiting Nicaragua for the festivities on the occasion of the second anniversary of the victory over the Somoza dictatorship, was received by Comandante Carlos Nunez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

"Alois Pisnik conveyed the greetings and congratulations of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council." He stated that the SED and the entire GDR people stand in solidarity at the side of Nicaragua in the struggle against the domestic and foreign counterrevolution and for building a new, just social system.

Carlos Nunez conveyed cordial greetings to Erich Honecker and thanked the GDR for its active solidarity and its political, material and moral help. "The delivery of 50,000 tons of grain, which helped to thwart the imperialist policy of blackmail, has made a great impression," he said.

On the eve of the anniversary, the GDR delegation placed a wreath at the monument of FSLN founder Carlos Fonseca and participated in the impressive rally of 500,000 Nicaraguans in the country's capital.

"At a reception given on the occasion of the anniversary, Alois Pisnik had cordial meetings with members of the FSLN national leadership, with fighters of the Sandinist armed forces as well as with foreign guests."

STATE SECRETARY RECEIVES CHURCH OFFICIALS

AU231247 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 81 p 2

[ADN report: "State Secretary Received Church Dignitaries"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, received for talks Herbert Moret, president of the Federation of Evangelical-Free Church Communities in the GDR, who is resigning from his office, and his successor Manfred Sult. In the course of the talks they valued the relations between the religious community and the state as confidence-promoting and constructive. At the same time, the responsibility for preserving and securing peace, particularly in view of the world political situation, is a most important common concern, they stated. Rolf Damman, secretary general of the federation, attended the meeting.

REPORTS ON ELBE, OTHER RIVER FLOODING

DW240601 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1752 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Summary] The Elbe River reached a level of 6.6 meters in Dresden today. "A further increase is expected in the evening hours. The flood-water crest of the Elbe River and its tributaries from the CSSR is moving toward GDR territory. Shipping between Dresden and the Elster River mouth has been discontinued." As a precautionary measure, agricultural produce and livestock have been moved to safe places away from the Elbe River banks. The water levels of the Neisse and Spree Rivers in Zittau, Goerlitz, Niesky, Loebau and Bautzen Kreise has dropped by "more than 1 meter. The flood peak of the Spree River reached the Spremberg area today", while the flood of the Lausitzer Neisse reached the Forst area.

The flood wave reached Cottbus Bezirk tonight. "The Forst area at the Lausitzer Neisse River is affected the most. The river has risen to a level of 5.5 meters at some points, as against a normal water level of 1.20 meters." Water levels at for instance, at Klein Bademeusel "exceed the previously greatest flood of 1958." In the Bahren suburb of Forst, people were evacuated last night as a precaution as was the livestock. The Neisse River usually 30 meters wide on average, has reached a width of more that 300 meters.

With the exception of the raliroad line between Oberoderwitz and Herrnhut, transportation on all lines which had been temporarily blocked has been resumed. In Goerlitz clearance work is concentrating on the streets along Neisse River. In Goerlitz Kreis the flood water level "has dropped by more than 1 meter."

Advance of Flood Wave

DW240737 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The Elbe River reached a level of 7.14 meters in Torgau Kreis this morning. The authorities are constantly checking danger points. In the event of a further increase in the flooding it is planned to institute a standby alert which necessitiates intensified control measures, among other things.

In the areas of Wittenberg, Rosslau and Dessau, experts anticipate for tomorrow a maximum water level comparable to that of this year's spring flood. Last night the Elbe River showed a water level of 6.62 meters near Dresden, the highest level since 1954.

JANOS KADAR DEPARTS FOR USSR FOR 'SHORT REST'

LD261024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Janos Kadar has left for the Soviet Union. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee was invited by the CPSU Central Committee for a short rest.

MORE ON JOINT FESTIVAL WITH SOVIET YOUTHS

Political Conference

LD221130 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Jul (MTI)--As a part of the [Third Hungarian-Soviet Youth Friendship] Festival, a two-day political conference was opened on Tuesday. Both sides are represented by 100-member delegations respectively, which were welcomed by Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. The presidium of the meeting includes, among others, Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, and Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Leninist Komsomol Central Committee.

First, Dmitri Filipov, secretary of Komsomol Central Committee, spoke about the important tasks of the Soviet organization having 40 million members, which contributes to the realization of the 26th party congress resolutions.

Every movements, labour competitions and sponsorships of the Komsomol serve the successful realization of the 11th Five-Year Plan. More than the half of young workers are working at the construction sites of prior importance. Komsomol is going to take patronage not only of single constructions, but also on the development of a whole area. During the present five-year plan period more than 130 investments of prior importance were taken under Komsomol sponsorship. Several of them are to be put into operation until 1985, including the Baikal-Amur Railway road and the gigantic water power station at Sajano-Shushensko.

"The programme adopted at the CPSU 26th Congress was that of action. Under this, the Leninist Komsomol takes its part--even in the international field--in safeguarding peace and detente. It has partners in its struggle. It has partners, like the socialist countries and the membership of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union", said Dmitri Filipov.

Following this speech, Sandor Nagy made a report on the resolutions of the 10th KISZ Congress. He said among other things: "The firm internal atmosphere and the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress created a real base to framing the tasks laid down at the 10th KISZ Congress. Personal existance is assured in Hungary, and everybody can get a job. KISZ, as an effective and powerful union of the youth, is making efforts now to put adequate requirements. Most of our youth meet the requirements in work, education and the protection of the homeland", said Sandor Nagy, and added, "that some 670,000 young people are working in socialist brigades. KISZ-constructions and sponsorships are to utilize the creative impetus of the youth". He mentioned the youth brigades working on the construction of the cellulose combine of [word indistinct] as well as the 5,000 young people at the Paks nuclear power station.

Following the plenary meeting, the conference held section meetings.

In the evening the Soviet cultural delegation delivered a performance on the Buda Park stage. The Tuesday programme of the festival concluded with a meeting of the Soviet cultural delegation and the Hungarian participants.

Festival Concludes

LD252158 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Jul (MTI)--The 3rd Hungarian-Soviet Youth Friendship Festival concluded in Budapest on Saturday. The Hungarian and Soviet political delegations of 100 members each, met Budapest youth at a friendship rally.

The last political event of the six-day series of programmes also reflected the friendship of the youths of the two peoples and fraternal countries. The Presidium of the rally included, among others, Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, and Valeriy Musatov, minister-counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest.

The rally was addressed by Dmitriy Filipov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. "Each hour of the festival was a manifestation of the fraternity and indissoluble unity of the two youths. The festival made the history of the two countries' friendship richer", emphasized the Komsomol secretary.

Following this Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ), delivered a speech, and stressed: "The whole Hungarian society is concerned in Hungarian-Soviet friendship. The important mass events of the festival and personal relations further strengthened our youths adherence to the principles of friendship."

MTI REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

LD220918 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Jul (MTI)--Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, who paid an unofficial friendly call to Hungary between July 17 and 19 granted an interview to NEPSZABADSAG. The Vietnamese statesman spoke about the international "Kampuchea Conference" and about the expectable developments in the relations of Vietnam and the United States. The daily's Tuesday editions carry the interview.

"The so called international Kampuchea conference--practically recognition of the genocidal Pol Pot regime--amounts to a challenge to the revival of the Kampuchean people, violates Kampuchea's sovereignty and illuminates the open and aggressive threat of China to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. It thus undermines the efforts aimed at continuation of the dialogue between the Indo-Chinese states and the ASEAN and at preserving peace and security in Southeast Asia", stressed the head of Vietnamese diplomacy.

"There are two ways of settling the conflicts between the ASEAN member states and the three Indo-Chinese countries", said Nguyen Co Thach. "One is the way of negotiations which may lead to an agreement in the moot questions of Southeast Asia on the basis of equality, mutual respect and reciprocal advantages. The other way is the Southeast Asian ASEAN countries' trying to force their own position on the nations of Indochina."

Speaking about the talks of U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Beijing and Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese foreign minister explained that "they heighten the plottings of Washington and the ASEAN countries and are conflicting with the interests of Southeast Asian peace, national independence and socialism."

In reply to the question whether some progress could be expected in the relations of Vietnam and the United States, the foreign minister said: "Normalization of these relations would obviously favour both countries, and also Southeast Asia. But under the circumstances when Washington is actually playing the China card, no normalization can be seen coming for the present."

"In the past over two years the Chinese reactionary circles teamed up with the United States and launched an aggressive war against Vietnam. Beijing still threatens Vietnam with aggression and tries with all its might to put our country under an economic-political blockade. However, Vietnam was able to master its troubles earlier too and will stand fresh trials in spite of the fact that it has to face grave difficulties anyway", stressed the Vietnamese foreign minister in an interview with NEPSZABADSAG.

MTI CITES NEPSZABADSAG ON ROWNY APPOINTMENT

LD251131 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 25 Jul 81

['The Right Man'--NEPSZABADSAG commentary]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Jul, (MTI)--"The U.S. administration--misleading also its own allies--has ignored the agreement among NATO members that it will open talks with the Soviet Union before positioning new American missiles in Western Europe," a commentary in Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG says. "Recent Washington statements--rather resolute ones, to boot--mention only the deployment of missiles, while negotiations come up only in vague promises. The allies are making--now stronger, now weaker--reproaches for that to the U.S. administration. Conceding to this pressure, Secretary Haig has promised to have talks with his Soviet counterpart in the autumn session of the UN General Assembly in September."

"The promise does not in itself prove the U.S. administration's readiness for talks because, since the foundations of the UN, at the opening of the annual meetings, the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state meet year by year. This applied even to the frostiest years of the cold war.

"Whether the American leaders' real intention is to open talks or just to deceive can be clearly seen in a statement by retired U.S. General Rowny, President Reagan's nominee for the co-chairmanship of the arms control and disarmament talks. General Rowny has declared: He does not know of anyone in the U.S. administration with knowledge of what to talk about with the Soviet Union concerning this question. What he said in his congressional hearings is related to armament, rather than to negotiations. In other words, the U.S. wishes to maintain the negotiations therewith to conceal its military buildup.

"Consequently, President Reagan has selected the right man for co-chairing the talks, who will strive to mislead the allies and the widening international anti-armament movement with foot-dragging and mystification," concludes NEPSZABADSAG.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

LD260912 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Jul (MTI)--Janis Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers have greeted in a telegram Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the country's national day, the 28th anniversary of the attack against Moncada Barracks.

The Hungarian leaders emphasize inter alia:

"The Hungarian people know and respect the progressive historical heritage of the Cuban people, the deeds of revolutionaries fighting for national independence and social progress. A struggle costing great sacrifice brought independence to Cuba and created the opportunity for the Cuban people to follow the way of freedom, national independence and socialist building.

"The revolutionary achievements and the results in social building of the Cuban people are inseparable from the Cuban Communist Party and its Marxist-Leninist policy. The Republic of Cuba is an honoured member of the socialist countries' community, it effectively contributes to strengthening cooperation of the socialist countries and it fights for peace and international security. It declares solidarity with the forces fighting for freedom, national independence and social progress.

"Our party and people support the true cause of Cuba, the protection of its social achievements and national independence. We continue to strengthen the friendship and cooperation of our parties, countries and nations in the spirit of proletarian internationalism", concludes the telegram.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH KAMPUCHEA ISSUED

WA271012 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 81 p 3

["Communique" issued following visit of Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, 9-12 July 1981]

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja, Hun Sen, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs made an official friendly visit to our country 9 to 12 July.

Hun Sen was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, and by head of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar.

Hun Sen held talks on matters of bilateral party cooperation with Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Frigyes Puja and Hun Sen signed the Hungarian-Kampuchean cultural work plan for 1982-1983.

The foreign ministers informed one another of the construction work in progress on the basis of the resolution of the 12th MSZMP and the results of the Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. They exchanged views on the state of Hungarian-Kampuchean relations, the prospects for their development as well as on topical international issues.

They established with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries is developing favorably in the spirit of the joint statement signed on 27 November 1980 in the course of an official, friendly visit to Hungary by a delegation of the Kampuchean National Front for National Unity and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council led by Heng Semrin.

The two foreign ministers expressed their conviction that expansion of the relationship between the two countries, intensification of cooperation, 2nd strengthening of their fraternal friendship are in accord with the interests of both countries and contribute significantly to socialism and the growth of progressive forces.

The Hungarian party hailed the significant achievements of the Kampuchean people in reorganizing society which had been disrupted by the Pol Pot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan clique which was serving the expansionist, hegemonistic interests of Beijing. The Hungarian people are in total solidarity with the struggle of the Kampuchean people which is being conducted for the building of a socialist Kampuchea in close friendship with the people of the other Indochinese nations.

Both countries agreed that imperialistic attempts aimed at attaining military superiority through the arms race are having an adverse effect on development of the international situation.

The growing danger from tension spots which have developed in various parts of the world: Near and Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, the Far East, the Caribbean Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean prompts the peace-loving forces to greater activity. Movements to contain imperialist efforts, restrain the arms race, assert the principle of peaceful coexistence are strengthening throughout the world.

The parties stressed the importance of the peace proposals set forth of the 26th CPSU Congress and at the session of USSR Supreme Council and expressed their profound conviction that these proposals offer a genuine possibility for restraining the cold war forces, have a favorable effect on the international atmosphere and improve prospects for preserving peace and security.

They agreed that preservation of world peace, the strengthening of security demand continuation of Soviet-U.S. talks on arms control, the initiation of substantive talks on European based medium-range nuclear rockets, as well as American nuclear devices deployed in advanced positions. It would be important to Europe and the peoples of the world for an agreement to be arrived at on convoking an all-European conference to deal with military detente and disarmament.

The parties agreed that the principle cause of tension in Southeast Asia is the policy of Washington and Beijing which threatens the peace and security of the area and takes a stand against socialism and social progress.

The Hungarian party supports the initiatives of the Kampuchean People's Republic, the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos which they stated in the course of the conference of their foreign ministers. The logical and constructive proposals made at the 13-14 June conference in Phnom Penh reflect the good will of the three countries in their aim of converting Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Hungarian People's Republic supports the position of Kampuchea in regard to Kampuchean refugees in Thailand: namely that their repatriation should be the subject of direct or indirect agreement between Kampuchea and Thailand.

The Hungarian party has greatly appreciated the international solidarity and cooperation of the three Indochinese countries which are decisive factors in the social progress of these countries and which contribute to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. Both ministers roundly condemned the convocation of a so-called international conference on Kampuchea; this is gross interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The talks of the two ministers were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and reflect complete identity of views on the issues discussed.

Hun Sen invited Frigyes Puja for an official, friendly visit which the latter accepted with thanks.

On Sunday, after completion of the official, friendly visit Hun Sen left Budapest for Prague.

SOLIDARITY UNION LEADER WALESA REPORTEDLY ILL

NC261802 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul (AFP)--Lech Walesa, leader of the independent Polish trade union federation Solidarity, is suffering from extreme exhaustion and announced today he intends to take a week's rest.

He told reporters of his intention at a news conference in Gdansk where Solidarity's National Coordinating Committee (KKP) has been meeting since Friday.

Sources close to Mr Walesa said he had been advised by doctors to spend several days in bed although, the sources added, there was no immediate question of his going into a hospital.

The KKP meeting, which was continuing this afternoon, is being held amid a crisis atmosphere in the country over worsening commodity shortages and last week's announcement by the government of massive food price rises.

Solidarity has threatened strikes if the price rises are not cancelled.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY HOLD TALKS ON FOOD RATIONING

LD252316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Talks between Solidarity and the government side were held today in Warsaw. The talks concerned the issue of food rationing.

SOLIDARITY REACTS TO FOOD REDUCTION, PRICE INCREASES

Mazowsze Region

LD250152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Board of the Mazowsze region Solidarity has stated that it does not approve of the 20 percent reduction in meat rations which has been proposed by the government. The statement says that the government which had the opportunity to properly assess the market situation over the past 11 months, has demonstrated total ineptitude and has not taken any effective actions in order to improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population. There are shortages not only of meat but also of all other foodstuffs, including eggs, cheese, milk and fish, the latter of which could help make up for the shortage of meat.

The supply of foodstuffs has reached a critical minimum. It is insufficient to satisfy the needs of those who work hardest and imposes great hardship on everybody.

The Presidium of the Mazowsze region Solidarity stresses that this situation could trigger uncontrolled protest actions.

Demand To End Price Plan

NC261937 Paris AFP in English 1924 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 26 Jul (AFP)--The Polish trade union Solidarity today threatened new strikes if the government did not cancel the massive food price increases announced last week and warned the government against any threat to its right to call strikes.

Solidarity's National Coordination Committee (KKP), the independent union federation's supreme body, said that if necessary it would "be forced to defend the major gains" arising from the historic Gdansk accords won from the government by last summer's wave of strikes.

The warning came in a resolution passed by the KKP in a meeting in the Baltic port town which began on Friday and ended today, amid extreme tension in Poland over the food price increases announced by the government on Wednesday and widespread shortages of basic commodities.

The KKP resolution attacked the government's "unilateral" decision to reduce the monthly meat ration per person from August 1 and condemned the envisaged food price rises of between 200 and 300 per cent with which the authorities hope to solve the country's economic crisis.

Negotiations on the proposed reduction in the meat ration opened in Warsaw yesterday between Solidarity and the authorities. These talks were due to reopen tomorrow and the trade union side estimated a 70 per cent chance of success.

Solidarity today also gave the government five weeks from now in which to draw up a "supply plan" in a bid to try to put an end to the interminable queues outside stores.

The KKP resolution today also rejected the government's proposed new law on trade union organisation--which the Council of State, Poland's presidential college, has submitted to Parliament for approval--accusing it of arbitrarily modifying its terms without consulting Solidarity.

The original document was approved in April by a joint committee composed of government and Solidarity representatives before being submitted to the Council of State.

The revised version of the draft law, according to Solidarity's leaders "notably restricts the workers' right to strike", "forbidding" workers in the railways, road transport, telecommunications, radio and television and civil servants of the Armed Forces and the Interior Ministry to strike.

This meant the right to strike became a "fiction" and took on a "discriminatory" character, the KKP resolution said. Solidarity would thus "find itself obliged to defend the major gains" arising from the Gdansk accords, which gave rise to the formation of Solidarity.

The KKP said that it would call upon Parliament's Legislative Commission to [words indistinct] the original draft law and not the text produced by the Council of State.

On the food price rises, the KKP said that it "could not accept" them unless they were "closely linked with economic reform." Such a reform would have to be "based on worker management" and its implementation would have to be under the "control" of society.

Good price increases should, according to Solidarity, be the "last element of economic reform and cannot in way precede it" as the authorities intend [sentence as received]. The Polish authorities argue that price increases are the only way to bring the internal market rapidly back into balance.

On the salary increases proposed by the government in order to offset the effect of its higher prices, and which are of a much lower order than the food price hikes, Solidarity decided these should be put to a referendum of its 10 million members.

In order to carry out such a task, the resolution added, it was indispensable that Solidarity had access to the official mass media, so that it could publicly explain its position.

Szczecin Shipyard Rally

LD241652 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Report from Szczecin office of PAP--read by announcer]

[Text] Under the slogan "Put an End to Starving the Nation", a rally of the work team was held today in the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin devoted to the current food situation, proposed changes in the prices system, the raising of prices, and matters relating to workers' self-government. Also raised was the issue of the campaign being pursued--in the opinion of the rally participants--by the mass media and certain representatives of the authorities against the NSZZ Solidarity and against propositions concerning workers' self-government presented by the union.

During objective speeches the following was stated, among other things: 1 year ago, from this place, we urged the formation of a strike committee. We now urge the creation of authentic workers' self-government. We are dirty and hungry. We demand authentic workers' access to the mass media. The withdrawal of orders from those who brought (?us) to this state is not enough; they ought to be deprived of their freedom.

During the meeting, Zenon (Tuwa), delegate to the ninth extraordinary party congress and first secretary of the party committee in the Adolf Warski Shipyard, was called on by the participants in the rally to speak, and replied to several questions relating to matters discussed at the congress, including the exposure and punishment of persons responsible for the critical course of events in December 1970, in Poznan in June 1956, and in Radom in June 1976.

He also spoke about the profound renewal of the Central Committee brought about by changes in personnel. He expressed the conviction that what had been raised at the rally would be properly conveyed to the authorities and examined.

The rally adopted the decision to give until 28 July for the demands contained in the appeal to be met. After this date appropriate action would be decided on.

The rally ended with the adoption of the appeal and the singing of the national anthem.

BRANCH TRADE UNIONS' STATEMENT ON RATIONING

LD242300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Today in Warsaw the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions held an extraordinary session, convened as a result of a motion by the Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Trade Union, the Trade and Cooperative Workers' Trade Union, the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union, and the Metal Workers' Trade Union. Representatives of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy also took part in the meeting.

A communique published after the meeting stated: We consider it indispensable for the government to withdraw the decision to reduce by 20 percent the norms for the monthly meat allocation within the framework of the rationing system, and we also demand that the government present comprehensive information on the present food market situation and on the prospects for changes in this sphere.

It also stated that immediate action ought to be taken to prevent speculation in food (?articles).

Further on Communique

LD250910 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jul (PAP)--The Workers' Information Agency [RAI] reported that the Coordinating Commission of Branch Trade Unions, after its meeting today, issued a communique in which it said that feeling a deep concern for the fate of the country, the commission is against any actions that cause a swell in tension, which serve only the deepening of the crisis and threaten a national tragedy.

"We observe on the one hand," stated the communique, "attempts at organizing protest actions which, unfortunately, cannot better the food situation, and on the other hand, careless actions of the administration which violate the principles of social consultation. "The current, exceptionally difficult situation requires exemplary wisdom and appropriate, effective steps. Hence, in the view of the Branch Unions, it is indispensable that the government cancel its decision to cut by 20 per cent the monthly rations of coupon meat, present an extensive report on the current food market situation and the prospects for changes in this sphere as well as keep the report continuously updated, take immediate, firm steps to curb speculation in meat and other foods."

The meeting also expressed the Branch Unions disapproval of the methods of superficial consultations instead of carrying out honest social consultation.

Ministry Replies to Criticism

LD251907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The Workers' Information Agency [RAI] reports that the decision of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services on the issue of a change in the norms of rationed meat sales has met with the protest of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. Yesterday the Consultative Commission of these unions adopted the stance to the effect that the government ought to withdraw the decision to reduce the norms of monthly rations of meat by 20 percent and also that it ought to present exhaustive information on the present situation in the food market and the prospects of change in this area. The commission is of the opinion that immediate resolute actions ought to be undertaken which would prevent an intensification of speculation in meat and other foodstuffs.

The Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions received a reply from Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec advising that today, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, the balance of norms for August and September was again thoroughly analyzed. It was confirmed that in August it is impossible to depart from the decision on the lowering of norms. It was decided, however, to suspend the decision to lower norms for September in order to seek once again, with the participation of all the trade union, further possibilities of an increase in procurement and imports. This work will be completed by 15 August and appropriate decisions will be made after that date.

The RAI of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions stresses in connection with this that Minister Lakomiec's reply settles nothing. Thus there still remains the open question of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services finding such solutions which would guarantee meeting fully the needs of the community for meat according to earlier adopted norms.

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION OPPOSES MEAT REDUCTION

LD261940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] The working group of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions passed on a statement to PAP in which it protests the lowering of norms for allocating meat and meat products, as the allocation norms are already very low and new ones are on the verge of being on a subsistence level.

The Confederation pointed out the unsatisfactory manner of work of the state administration organs responsible for supplying food to the population. The statement says that it is essential to undertake immediate and decisive action in order to increase food supplies, improve the system of rationing and ensure just and steady supplies throughout the country.

KUTNO REGION SOLIDARITY ANNOUNCES PROTEST MARCH

LD250824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The Kutno region Solidarity has announced protest action today in Kutno, consisting of an organized so-called hunger march. The march is not supposed to be a protest against the objective lack of goods, but against the bad distribution of goods. "We will settle more by marching than by striking," said the chairman of the local Solidarity.

Protest March Held

LD251736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] A demonstration by inhabitants of Kutno in Wloclawek Voivodship, organized by the local Solidarity, was held this afternoon. The demonstration was in the form of a protest march. A group of several hundred protesters set out from the rail station and marched through the towns' main streets to the central Wolnosci Square where a resolution was approved concerning the improvement in the supply of basic articles.

Demands were expressed for making the distribution of goods nationwide, for an improvement in the work of regional administration, and for the normalization of the system of goods supplies to stores. Within the framework of the protest action numerous placards and propaganda slogans stressing difficult local supply problems were placed on the town walls.

LODZ SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ON PLANNED PROTEST

LD241902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Interview with Grzegorz [surname indistinct], deputy chairman of Solidarity's Lodz regional committee, by Krzysziof (Cyrewski) in Lodz, date not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The situation of market supplies in Lodz is critical at present. Butter and [word indistinct] flour are the only two rationed commodities which can be obtained on ration cards without difficulties. All other goods are very difficult to obtain. Lines in front of butcher's shops exist around the clock. It should also be recalled that Lodz is the city with the largest percentage of employed women in the country. In this situation the mood in industrial enterprises is very far from good.

Under these circumstances the Solidarity trade union has announced strike action for next week. It will consist of the following features: On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday a group of motor vehicles, a dozen or so buses or trucks will travel along Piotrkowska Street with lights blazing and horns sounding. They will stop for 1 minute in front of the city offices and will end the demonstration in Wolnosci Square. A demonstration march by Lodz women is being prepared for Thursday. What are the objectives of this protest action? This question is answered by Grzegorz [surname indistinct] deputy chairman of Solidarity's Lodz regional committee.

[Answer] The proposed action is intended to make the authorities aware of the dramatic nature of the situation. This situation requires immediate measures to be taken instead of watching the crisis deteriorate.

[Question] But the administrative authorities are of the opinion that they have no stocks of foodstuffs to supply to the market?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] cooperation. We analyze the situation: for instance, why has there been a decline in the procurement of foodstuffs? Following our study it transpired that one of the reasons for this decline is the failure by the state to maintain its side of contracts, that is, the state does not guarantee the supply of coal and certain quantities of feeding stuffs. which causes about a virtual collapse of such contracts. This is one of the reasons why the procurement of foodstuffs is short of its targets, and consequently there is not enough foodstuffs to meet the requirements covered by the system of rations. In addition, the argument to the effect that there are no supplies available and that is that, also amounts only to one half of the argument because we are not being given any idea of any prospect of emerging from the crisis. I believe that certain shortages might be accepted if we had prospects of some solution of the shortages in the future. And on this score there is absolutely no action being taken.

[Question] (?What are your views) about the plan for stabilization?

[Answer] This plan can be called a plan for the solution of the crisis through the introduction of destitution. I believe that here lie certain doctrinal blockages in the process of thinking and that these blockages should be overcome.

[Question] It has been reported in the press that city mayor Niewiadomski has received increased supplies of goods for the market from the central authorities. Can this result in the protest action being halted?

[Answer] The delays in the supplies of foodstuffs are fairly considerable because the arrears go as far back as a fortnight maybe. If these supplies of foodstuffs are large enough and if they can be purchased at stores without trouble the hunger march will, of course, be abandoned in such a situation.

[Question] Well, but if Lodz receives additional supplies, someone else will have to go short.

[Answer] If this additional supply of foodstuffs has been provided at the expense of other regions, undoubtedly disturbances will break out elsewhere. Action on a nationwide scale is required. Farmers, above all, must be ensured that the contracts they have made with the state are really observed so as to prevent a situation in which food supplies find their way to the market by different channels.

FARMERS UNION COUNCIL CONDEMNS BYDGOSZCZ CONGRESS

LD250338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations at its plenary session today discussed the subject of pensions for private farmers as well as problems in the mechanization of peasant farms. The council advocates the passing of a law which would ensure pensions for farmers similar, as far as amounts and the conditions under which they are granted are concerned, to those applied in other branches of the economy.

The Central Council also adopted a resolution on the convening next Sunday of a congress of delegates of agricultural circles from Bydgoszcz Voivodship. The resolution states that the congress is illegal and does not represent the will of the members of agricultural circles from Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

Agricultural Circles Congress

LD262225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] An extraordinary voivodship congress of delegates of agricultural circles today took place in Bydgoszcz. A resolution was adopted on the creation of a voivodship union of agricultural circles as a sole union in the region. For nearly 6 months two organizations of this type have been in existence in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship--the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, and the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles--which differ on the attitude they take toward the socio-professional functions of the circles. The Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organization which held a session in Bydgoszcz a few days ago considered today's congress of delegates to be an illegal and incomplete congress.

SOLIDARITY NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS

Spokesman Views Censorship

LD241700 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Interview with NSZZ Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz by an unidentified correspondent on 24 July in Gdansk "during a break in the deliberations of the NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission"--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What are the main matters to be discussed during the 2-day deliberations of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] and what has been settled to date?

[Answer] Today we discussed primarily the union's stance on the issue of the censorship bill. I must say at once that we adopted a resolution just a moment ago which is very critical about that bill. In particular, we have this against the bill: It retreats already from that form which was approved by the Sejm commission which was in turn a very far-reaching departure from the social draft.

These recent changes concern in particular the issues of the possibilities of censoring our internal union bulletins. Our internal union bulletins must not be subject to censorship. The union simply takes the responsibility for all its internal press, and within its own framework it will pursue some sort of policy. On the other hand, interference by the state authorities in our internal bulletins is simply unacceptable to us.

Apart from this--and this issue may seem to be minor maybe but it is basically very fundamental--our resolution is also very critical of the generalized wording of point No 2 of the bill, the point which states in which cases censorship may interfere. The generalization is really wide to the extent that it does not give an exact, precise answer to the question of which cases censorship can interfere in. This creates the possibility of its varied interpretation, varied potions and [words indistinct] seems to us to have no legal meaning. Our stance is this: This bill is really remote from expectations, and the union will demand the introduction of an act which accords with society's expectations and will in particular defend very firmly the independence of its own internal bulletins.

[Question] What other matters will be tackled today?

[Answer] A discussion is in progress on the trade union bill. We hope to make a general assessment of the situation in the country and in the [word indistinct] of the union, and also maybe begin discussing the next very major topic: employees' self-government.

[Question] I once heard an opinion in the (?union) and I would like to ask you: To what extent now will the situation in the country be an evaluation of the ninth party congress?

[Answer] I believe that the situation in the country is determined [word indistinct] to a great extent by what happens in the party. In view of this, of course, it will be impossible to avoid elements of evaluation of that congress [words indistinct].

Session Resumes in Gdansk

LD251504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The session of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity was resumed in Gdansk this morning. According to PAP at today's session the participants are taking up positions with regard to the draft bill on trade unions put forward by the government. It is anticipated that a discussion will follow on the subject of assessing the current situation in Poland and in the union itself as well as on the project for educational allowances and the proposed price rises.

More on Session Issues

LD252340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Today was the second day of deliberations of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission. The discussion centered mainly around the government draft bill on trade unions. In addition the government's proposal on price increases was discussed.

Owing to the scope and importance of the issues that were discussed the deliberations have been extended and will be continued tomorrow.

Third Day Resolutions

LD261658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] On the third day of its session, the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity defined its attitude to the law on censorship presented by the government. A separate program council will be set up to deal with the issue of trade union activities.

Other KKP resolutions concern the union's attitude toward the draft laws on trade unions and workers' self-government. The KKP also adopted a resolution on pay demands and branch charters [karty branzowe], and defined its views on the proposed price rises.

Resolutions Adopted

LD261806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Gdansk: The session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity ended in Gdansk. A number of resolutions were adopted in the 3 days of the meeting. Among them there are resolutions on trade unions, pay demands, industrial charters and workers' self-government. These were presented at a press conference attended by Lech Walesa and Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

The KKP, in a resolution adopted at the session, rejects the government draft law on trade unions. In the agreed text of the draft, according to Solidarity, some suggestions were inserted which aim at a drastic limitation of union rights; in particular the introduction of a regulation which makes it possible to dissolve the union, and (?attempt made at) a far-reaching law on limitation of the right to strike.

In the final section of this resolution we read inter alia: The KKP demands that trade unions be given the right to legislative initiative, so that it is possible to present drafts concerning the unions (?work) directly to the Sejm. The KKP decided to apply to the Sejm Presidium, Legislative Work Commission and the parliamentary parties with a written submission which would give detailed reasons for the union's attitude regarding the draft trade union law.

During today's discussion the subject of price increases was also raised. It is the stance of the KKP that the matter of increases should be treated not as a separate out-of-context issue, but as one of the elements of a plan for extricating the country from the crisis. Prices, according to the union, must be connected with economic reform. Recognizing the necessity of price increases, the union will look after the interests of the lowest paid. It is obvious, said Janusz Onyszkiewicz, that people must lose out as a result of an increase and the only issue is the system of just recompensation.

During the session in Gdansk the KKP gave full support to the social movement for workers' self-government, which is expressed in the creation of workers' councils and their founding committees. The draft laws on workers' self-government as presented by the government, as well as the draft law on state enterprises, do not correspond--according to the KKP--with the principles of an authentic workers' self-government.

As a result of today's debate a resolution on pay demands has also been adopted. It reads inter alia: Until the end of 1981 all pay negotiations and submitting of demands on pay are suspended. The KKP appealed to all works' commissions, industrial and professional sections and industrial coordinating and consultative commissions to demonstrate full union discipline and to observe the defined principles of union policy regarding pay.

The texts of resolutions adopted during the KKP session will be published by the union press.

Working Group Set Up

LD262054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The 3-day session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity ended in Gdansk.

The KKP of NSZZ Solidarity today set up a six-man working group, whose task will be to keep constant check on and settle current issues. The group includes some of the members of the KKP Presidium. It was also decided that various interfactory founding committees will carry out special tasks, and the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee will coordinate these tasks. Another subject of the session was to establish the date and program for a congress of the Solidarity trade union.

Press Conference After Close

LD270917 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The 3-day deliberations of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity ended in Gdansk yesterday. During a press conference held after the session had ended, Lech Walesa stated, among other things, that there was an urgent need to renegotiate all agreements concluded so far.

Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz told those participating in the press conference about the more important resolutions adopted by KKP Solidarity. The majority of the resolutions define the union's position on the draft laws presented in the Sejm. Among other things, it was stressed that the union cannot approve the reduction of the ration of foodstuffs. As far as the social movement for workers' self-government is concerned, Solidarity fully supports the creation of workers' councils and their founding committees.

In the opinion of the union, the government draft laws on workers' self-government and state enterprises do not correspond to the principles of an authentic workers' self-government because they do not give the workers' councils the powers that are necessary to manage enterprises. In particular, the draft laws refuse to them the right to appoint and recall enterprise managers.

Neither does Solidarity accept the draft law on trade unions presented in the Sejm. The Solidarity press spokesman stressed that the draft of this law had been arbitrarily changed after it was discussed with representatives of Solidarity.

As far as the proposed rise in food prices is concerned, the union leadership believes that this cannot be implemented separately from a general economic reform. The level of rises and of compensations must be discussed in a broad consultation with Solidarity's 10 million members. The press spokesman said that organization of a campaign on this subject will be possible only if the union is given a wide access to mass media.

As far as the draft law on censorship is concerned, Janusz Onyszkiewicz stated that the working of some of the bill's articles seriously conradicts the Gdansk agreement.

During the Gdansk KKP session, a six-man working team was established, composed of members of the KKP Presidium. The team will be acting within the framework of the Presidium, and its task will be to constantly supervise the resolution of the union's current problems. The team is composed of Andrzeu Celinski, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Andrzej Gwiazda, Bogdan Lis, Ryszard Kalinsowski and Lech Walesa.

GLOS SZCZECINSKI ON RENEWAL DRAFT LAW DIFFERENCES

LD241100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Today's GLOS SZCZECINSKI carries an article describing a dispute between Solidarity and the government. The matter concerns the problem of what kind of enterprises we will have. The necessary conditions for the economic report depend on two laws: on the enterprise and on the workers' self-government. As is known there are two drafts, government and social, of these laws. They differ on the basic question of the kind of property--of the whole people or of groups. The author of the article maintains that the draft law on socialized enterprises prepared by Solidarity is not in conformity with the provisions of social agreements concluded in August. It basically eliminates all elements of planning and removes the authorities' influence on the economy. Thus, is it an economic aim or a means to political aims, the author asks. Moreover, taking into consideration the material published in the weekly JEDNOSC and talks with some advisers of the Szczecin Solidarity there is a threat of a production strike the aim of which would be for the workforces to take powers from the managements without considering decisions taken by the Sejm.

BRANCH TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS DRAFT PROGRAM

LD251522 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The fourth consultative session of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions was devoted to discussion of the draft program of these unions. Also participating was the invited representative of the enterprise council of the Seamen's and Longshoremen's Trade Union [ZZMIP] of the Polish Ocean Lines. The session was directed by Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. Chairman Szyszka said, among other things: The Consultative Commission will serve the individual branch unions without limiting their independence. Albin Szyszka also spoke with the representative of the ZZMIP of Polish Ocean Lines, expressing interest in marine matters and in the fleet of the line.

BRANCH UNION, SOLIDARITY SPOKESMEN ON WROCLAW

LD242142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 24 Jul 81

["Trade Union Magazine" program presented from Wroclaw by Tadeusz Laczynski, with Zygmunt (Wartala), chairman of the regional Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, and Stanislaw (Kustowski), Solidarity press spokesman--all recorded, and a Warsaw studio announcer--live]

[Text] Our editorial office has received the following Telex message: On behalf of the Industrial Branch Trade Union of the Municipal Economy and Housing Employees we register a sharp protest against the toleration of lawlessness committed by the officials of the regional board of Solidarity in Wroclaw; they have permitted themselves to break up premises occupied by the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, smashing up the interiors and even throwing employees out of the premises and subsequently occupying them. We demand an immediate return to the Branch Trade Unions of the premises in question and the repair of damage caused as well as a just punishment for those guilty of the unlawful action. If the matter is not definitely settled by 31 July, we will be forced to resort to other means, including a strike. Signed, on behalf of the factory council, by Chairman Henryk Smolik.

I asked the chairman of the regional Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, Zygmunt (Wartala), and the press spokesman for Solidarity, Stanislaw (Kustowski), to speak at the microphone. Let us first ask the chairman of the regional Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions to make a statement:

[(Wartala)] The responsibility for the situation which has developed in our building is borne by the administrative authorities of the city and the voivodship, Voivoda Janusz Owczarek and Deputy Voivoda Mikolaj (Hankiewicz). We have been informing the authorities about the abnormal situation in the building for the last 9 months but until now the authorities have not taken any action on this issue. The Industrial Branch Trade Unions and the regional Consultative Commission have been removed from their premises. The eviction was carried out in a manner which ill behooves the conduct of Polish citizens. We could have reached an agreement; we could have had talks and established mutual principles and concessions in accordance with the accord concluded on 22 December 1980 in the presence of Voivoda Owczarek who declared on that occasion, without being asked by anyone to do so, that he would hand over the premises to Solidarity.

[Laczynski] Speaking at the microphone now is the representative for Solidarity, the press spokesman Stanislaw (Kustowski).

[Kustowski] In April 1981 the district office and later the voivodship office issued decisions which allocated to each of the trade unions their respective areas of accommodation and premises. Unfortunately, these decisions, made as far back as April, have not yet been carried out. The Industrial Branch Trade Unions are occupying an area of accommodation which is larger than that occupied by Solidarity.

I must say a few words about the room which has so far been occupied by the Metal Workers Union: Approximately 1 week ago this union handed over this room as premises which had been used unlawfully and against the decision of the voivoda. On 21 July the administrator, in accordance with his rights, entered the room. I do not know how entry was made, but in any case he found his way in and established that in the empty room which a few days earlier had been handed over to the administration, there were items of furniture of the regional Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. The administrator then caused this furniture to be removed into the corridor and installed in the same room--with their consent and agreement--the representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Union of the Health Service Workers because, that particular room was to be occupied by that particular branch trade union. We have helped to move the representatives into the room and no scenes were involved.

[Laczynski] In order not to be accused of bias I will not add any comment to these statements, only two facts: Solidarity is the administrator of the building in question and the premises in question have not been wrecked by anyone as indicated in the Telex message quoted in the beginning.

[Studio announcer--live] And I will add a third fact: The daily press has published numerous statements by the Industrial Branch Trade Unions concerning the conflict in question. I have not found any mention in it of the statement by Solidarity.

MOCZULSKI PRESENTS DEFENSE AS TRIAL CONTINUES

LD242137 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The hearings of Leszek Moczulski, one of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) now on trial, continued before a Warsaw Provincial (voivodship) Court today.

The defendant presented his own assessment of the situation in Poland in mid-1970s. Giving his interpretation of the social events at that time he described the formation of the so-called opposition circles. Next, Moczulski outlined his work in the so-called defence movement for human and civil rights (ROPCIO), focusing on the concept of "creeping revolution" that had been specially worked out for this movement. According to the defendant, that movement wanted to fully carry into effect the civil rights binding in "our country". Since it is a long and meticulous process, in his (?view) it was necessary to gradually, but continuously "regain" these rights. Hence the term "creeping" (revolution), he said. In his further testimony he described the practical applications of this concept.

In connection with the motions put forth yesterday, the jury familiarized the sides with a letter it would send to chief of Warsaw's Mokotow Jail in which it allows the defendants to possess the texts of the penal code, penal code proceedings, the Polish Constitution and the covenants of human and civil rights. The court also stated that Leszek Moczulski should be permitted (?access) to his documents and notes kept in deposit, and that the detainees should be allowed to read newspapers within due regulations.

The court announced a recess till Monday when Moczulski is expected to provide further explanations.

PAP SUMMARIZES GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON ECONOMY

State of Economy

LD241823 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 24 Jul 81

["Summary of Government State of Economy Report"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jul (PAP)--Cause of the Crisis Related to the Economic Policy:

The "strategy of dynamic development" consisting in forcible investment based largely on foreign credits ended in a failure. The economy did not develop harmoniously, which resulted in its growing dependence on imported materials and parts. Uncontrolled boom in the demand compounded inflationary processes and disorganized the market. The economy progressed in an extensive manner. Development of the power industry, chemistry, the production of consumer goods and export specialization was neglected. In consequence of errors in the agricultural policy the production of grain and animals dropped. Small industrial enterprises were largely eliminated. The development of small-scale private crafts and services was hindered. A large part of foreign credits was spent on consumer goods and import of materials and parts.

Causes of the Crisis Related to Deformations of the System of Managing the Economy:

Many decisions, also of strategic importance, were taken single-handedly and were poorly grounded. Expert assessments were frequently dishonest. Many decision-makers on all levels lacked appropriate competence. Managers of the economy yielded to illegitimate pressures from groups representing individual branches of the economy. Economic decisions were forced by creating faits accomplis such as illegal launching of investment ventures. The management and planning system did not suit the high level of qualifications and social consciousness. Centralization enfeebled the economy's manageability, cramped the intitiatives of qualified personnel and diminished the efficiency of management. The quality of planning worsened. Economic accounts were dishonest. The role of money and the cost-and-effect analysis in the functioning of enterprises were undermined. The wages policy was served from efficiency and the market situation.

General Diagnosis of the Situation:

The permissible amount of foreign debt has been exceeded. The export capacities are insufficient to provide for a timely repayment of the debt and the financing of indispensable import.

Too many investment ventures have been launched. The constructed ventures cannot be used due to a lack of materials and parts.

The fundamental disproportionate is insufficient development of the fuels and power industry, out of proportion with the needs of other branches.

The society's purchasing power by far exceeds the supply of goods and service and is compounded by worsening inflation and a faulty structure of retail prices, which consolidates the lack of market equilibrium.

State of Main Fields of Economic Activity:

Industry:

Production capacities are used in 80 to 85 percent. In the first months of this year the output of coal dropped by more than 20 percent in comparison with last year. The negative effects of coal shortage are compounded by an irrational utilization of fuels and excessive consumption of power in industry.

Metallurgy produces too little of the necessary high-quality products and the chemical industry does not satisfy the growing demand for chemical products. One-third of the value of chemical materials and products used in Poland is imported. There are big shortages of chemical products. We produce too little spare parts. The machine industry does not satisfy the needs of agriculture and food industry. Less than 1 per cent of products meet the world standards. Industry is too material-intensive.

Agriculture and Food Economy:

Nearly one-third of private farms (ca. 1 million) are run by farmers past or near retirement age. In the 1970's the number of farmers dropped by 900,000. The supply of machinery, fertilizers and construction materials is far from satisfactory. Since 1976 agricultural production has been stagnant. The fact that animal breeding has been growing faster than plant production is responsible for a growth in the import of grain and fodder. Due to poor prices, some farms have abandoned the breeding of pigs and cattle. Low food prices give rise to waste.

Credited imports from the West increased faster than exports, enlarging the debt. Over 10 years credits worth some 42 billion dollars were used. These included credits for investment goods, grain and materials amounting to some 27,000 million dollars. By the end of April. Poland owed some 24,000 million dollars to its creditors. Becuase of the burden of having to pay this year's dues, new credits have to be obtained to finance the entire import of goods.

Trade exchange with the socialist countries has a stabilizing influence on the Polish economy, but it also shows a deficit.

Incomes of population: In the last decade, the average real wage grew by some 55 per cent. The level of real incomes as perceived by the society is surely lower than statistical estimates indicate due to an understandable growth of aspirations in the 1970's. Another factor which diminishes the perceived level of real income is the disorganization of the market, problems with transport, power cuts, etc.

Economic Reform Program

LD262145 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul (PAP)--The following is a summary of the Polish Government Programme for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy:

The aims, priorities and assumptions of the Economic Policy:

--Introducing order and disciplined organization and technology in the economy.

--Halting the decline in production, the national income, foreign trade turnover, the population's living standard and market supplies.

--A tangible improvement in raw material and component supplies.

--Activating mechanisms aimed to restore development trends.

--A considerable lessening of the inflation threat, raising currency value, the eventual discontinuing of food rationing.

--Slowing down the foreign debt increment considerably.

It is necessary to apply intensive economic methods. Priority has been granted for the production of food, fodder and agricultural production means, drugs and toiletries, basic clothing and shoes, electric power and fuels, export goods. Increasing supplies is the most important task, but increased production is made difficult by the raw-materials shortage. Therefore, it is necessary to use more domestic raw-materials and to increase imports only in cases when this leads to a better use of the domestic machine pool. Another aim is speeding up the development of private farms, crafts, trade and services. These are the fields most likely to go on developing by themselves.

Introduction of Economic Reform in Practice

The (?first stage) of the central economic administration reform has been carried out. Draft laws on enterprises and self-government have been prepared. Some solutions of the reform have been introduced in crafts and state farms. New supply prices and new principles of annual planning ought to be in force as of (?January 1, 1982.) The gradual reorganization of amalgamations and the establishment of economic associations is another urgent task.

Social Conditions for Coming Out of the Crisis:

The government has suggested two variants. The first provides for stopping further worktime cuts in 1982, and making it possible to work voluntarily on Saturdays in those enterprises which have a chance to increase production and exports. The second variant provides for the crews of these enterprises to give up one free Saturday a month in the second half of 1981 and in the 1982-3 period.

Directions of Activity

Halting the production decline and achieving steady growth is conditioned, first of all, by increased raw-material supplies. In order to boost farm production, the government will change the industrial production structure, making it possible to increase the supplies of agricultural production means.

New economic and financial principles will be introduced on January 1, 1982, in order to create conditions for private farms to finance their own development.

The industrial structure will be changed considerably. The aim is to save fuels and energy. There will be a cut in the general production level of the most energy- and material-consuming products, like steel and cement.

Increasing coal production is of paramount importance. Coal industry has a preference for materials, machinery and spare parts. Employment in mines will be increased.

A hard-currency import-and-cooperation fund will be set up in the second half of this year out of a certain part of the revenues gained (?from) exports to the capitalist countries. The import of raw-materials and components will continue to be centrally managed. Steps will be taken to cancel already concluded contracts for investment goods and supplies. The production of goods for which too big an amount of imported materials and components is needed will be discontinued as of January 1, 1982.

The government will stimulate increased use of local raw-materials and components. A craft activation fund will be operating as of January 1, 1982.

Restoring Market Balance:

The government has concluded that a price reform is the only way to improve the market situation quickly and achieve progress in overcoming the crisis. Two variants have been proposed: The first one provides for a one-time rise in the prices of basic foodstuffs, coal, gas, electric power, washing powder, cosmetics and such industrial consumer goods as high-quality radio sets, refrigerators or luxurious cars. The annual value of the rise would come to 700,000 million zlotys. It should be carried out in the second half of this year, at the latest. The cost of living would go up by about 55 percent.

The second variant foresees a gradual price hike in various groups of food articles, tobacco and cigarettes, liquors, energy and fuels. It would take place from the second half of 1981 gradually to the end of 1982. The prices of industrial consumer goods would start to go up in the first half of next year.

The government has suggested that the average monthly increase in the costs of living resulting from the price rise be taken as the basis for the system of compensation which would amount to 100 per cent of the average rise for the lowest earners, 50 per cent for those with average income and 25 per cent for people with high incomes.

Programme for Budgetary Savings:

The budgetary deficit is growing.

The government wants to re-negotiate decisions on an increase in budgetary expenditures on welfare and culture. A reduction in the number of employees in the central administration will save some 400 million zlotys annually. In the course of time, the number of staffers in the local administration will also decrease. The holding of national festivals, rallies and meetings is suspended till 1983. Unprofitable enterprises will either have to do away with their deficit by themselves or will be closed down.

Investment Projects:

Capital expenditures will drop to 450,000 million zlotys and will be maintained on this level till 1983 inclusive. The construction of the most indispensable projects, standing the chance of being completed by the end of 1982, will be continued. Till 1983, the housing construction will be limited to the level of 150,000 new flats annually. The building of one-family houses will be supported.

Shifting of Employees:

The surpluses of employees in the industry producing capital goods, in branches using a great volume of imported goods, in design and construction offices, in the administration of research institutes should be shifted to the coal industry, the works contributing directly to conserving fuels, energy and raw materials, the works ensuring a growth of quality in the processing industry, to the plants manufacturing goods for export and means of production for agriculture, health service, transport, communications, municipal economy, handicrafts and services. There is a proposal to periodically lower the retirement age of men and women to 60 and 55 years respectively and to let workers of the 1st category of employment retire at the age of 55 and 50 respectively. Allowances for bringing up children are to be introduced to enable some women to give up work. The government will finance training courses for people changing their vocations.

Redressing the Payment Balance and Re-orienting the Economy Into Producing Goods for Export:

The rise in exports is to be promoted by: a reform of the supply prices, fixing such a rate of exchange of the zloty in the foreign trade turnover so as to ensure the profitability of exports, and using the profit earned from export for the development of an enterprise. There will be a striving to use free industrial capacities to export production services. Polish enterprises will be allowed to set up joint companies with firms from capitalist countries. The balancing of the trade turnover in food and agricultural produce with capitalist countries is of key importance in the coming three or four years.

Prospects for Getting Out of the Crisis:

With average favourable external conditions and successful implementation of the assumptions of the above programme, two or three years will be necessary to attain the highest level in the plant production from before the crisis, three years--in animal breeding, three or four years--in industrial production, five or six years in national income. In six or seven years it will be possible to start reducing the foreign debt. The time of going out of the crisis can be shortened when the extraction of coal and other Polish raw materials is increased, when there is a favourable situation in agriculture, good conditions for the development of export and favourable price relations in the world market, the economic reform is successfully carried out and closer cooperation with socialist countries developed.

MEAT RATIONS TO DECREASE, PRICES TO RISE

Ministry Official Comments

LD261352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Interview with Tadeusz Sniadowski, director at the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services with correspondent Anna Andrzejewska; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Director, we have all heard about, and throughout Poland we have reacted with equal alarm to the lowering of the norms for meat coupons as of 1 August.

[Answer] The lowering of norms is a secondary issue. Originally, we only negotiated the principles, changing the principles of the rationed sale of meat and meat products. This took place from 8 May roughly to the middle of June.

[Question] Was that the period of negotiations?

[Answer] This was the period of negotiations with all the trade unions, and we came up with a system that corresponded to social requirements. Thus, we based our negotiations on proposals submitted by work enterprises, trade unions and private people to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, to the government, to us at the ministry and to the mass media. These negotiated principles were aimed at simplifying the system as much as possible and at improving distribution of existing quantities of meat. Thus, [words indistinct] the quantity of meat that was at our disposal during the previous period, and they added nothing.

[Question] But you are speaking of what was to have been done. However, something completely different happened.

[Answer] We have been forced to lower the meat norms as of 1 August.

[Question] You said that the norms had been extended for the 3-month extension of the rationing period, that is August, September and October, but we know that Solidarity did not agree to a lowering of the meat norms. Will this mean new troubles? Why did you gentlemen not wait for Solidarity's decision?

[Answer] Well, in the course of the negotiations, while we were negotiating the principles and the Council of Ministers' draft resolution, the draft contained a statement to the effect that if the meat situation worsens the minister of domestic trade is authorized to lower the norms temporarily by 20 percent. Not only Solidarity but all unions were informed that this possibility existed. Presumably, no one believed that this possibility would become a reality. When it became clear that meat supplies were falling drastically--for example, in August they fell from the planned 114,000 tons to only 99,000 tons--we informed Solidarity and all other unions about this.

[Question] And when did this happen, director?

[Answer] In the second half of June. The import of a further 14,000 tons of meat would solve our problem but there is no practical possibility of importing this meat. We do not lack the money but it is impossible to find it on the market.

[Question] This is sad. Director, do you think that reducing the ration will compensate for the shortage on the market? As far as I am concerned, I think that the present mess will continue. There are unused coupons which will not be redeemable in July and you have prolonged their validity until 22 August. I am sure that this state of affairs will be compounded over the coming months. If this situation continues we will have unused coupons when the rationing period has ended.

[Answer] It is precisely in order to redeem all the postponed coupons in August that the minister has asked the voivodas to prolong the validity of July coupons till 22 August. At present, before reducing the rations, we fall short of the ration agreed in the negotiations by 14,000 tons. We assess that in August, including the redemption of July coupons, we will have to provide a further 8,000 tons which makes a total of 22,000 tons. The reduced ration will account for 14,000 tons and at the same time we will account for an additional quantity of meat as a result of surrendering coupons at canteens and sanatoria which will partly make good the deficit of 8,000 tons.

Moreover, I know that negotiations are being carried out, or perhaps they have already been concluded, to import meat from Ireland, about 3,000 or 4,000 tons. All this together would solve the problem for August.

[Question] From Ireland and the GDR?

[Answer] We are still looking at opportunities to purchase meat and examining transportation possibilities.

GLOS PRACY Comments

LD241414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] On the topic of changes in the system of meat rationing, GLOS PRACY writes: It would be hard to find a less favorable time to lower the ration book allocations of meat. The tormenting of people with ration books is reaching its zenith. They are not annoyed by the fact itself that there is no meat, but they cannot come to terms with the inefficiency of those who organize the rationed sales of that commodity. After all, today's troubles are a result to a considerable degree of the fact that at the very beginning, a fictional meat balance, which did not have much in common with reality, was taken at face value.

Rationing of Detergents

LD241908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] A session of the Government Presidium was held today and chaired by Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Principles for the implementation of tasks resulting from the ninth extraordinary party congress were discussed. It was affirmed that the congress documents, the program report read by the first secretary of the party Central Committee and the speech by the premier, as well as speeches in the plenary debate and at task groups' sessions, included a number of momentous guidelines for the work of the government.

The Government Presidium defined the methodology for mapping out the government program for the implementation of congress resolutions, the concrete shape of which is to be discussed at the next session of the Council of Ministers.

The Government Presidium also discussed a draft decree of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of item number three of the government program presented by the premier in the Sejm on 12 February this year concerning an improvement in supplies to the population of medicines and medical supplies.

The Government Presidium decided to prolong till the end of the current year the rationing of butter and to temporarily introduce for the period from 1 August to 31 December this year the rationing of detergents.

In connection with a considerable shortage on the market of medical dressings, medicines, detergents, toiletries and other similar articles, the minister of chemical and light industries has empowered the directors of enterprises subordinated to this ministry to amend plans for the second half of the year as regards the range of goods produced. At the same time the minister instructed the industrial amalgamations concerned to compensate the losses of those enterprises which would fall short of plan as far as the value of produced goods in concerned in order to produce the planned range of goods.

People React to Shortages

BK251700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1644 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jul (AFP)--A general uproar swept Poland today following reports that the government plans to double or even triple the price of food items and to trim already-lean meat rations.

Echoing outraged workers, the press reported man-in-the-street comments labelling the measures "scandalous" and "unacceptable."

"It's enough to make your hair stand on end," one worker said. For the press and for the Poles alike, the compensatory measures proposed by the government are "ridiculously insufficient."

Observers said that this wave of discontent was all the more alarming in that queues outside desperately empty stores have been getting longer and the number of rationed products was on the rise.

The lack of foodstuffs has resulted in street scenes unknown to modern day Poles: People racing madly after delivery trucks, fistfights in lines outside shops, endless quarrels between shopowners and customers, stores stormed by hungry crowds.

"There are serious symptoms indicating that the population's threshold of resistance to the crisis has almost been reached," the wide-circulation daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY commented recently.

A sign of the situation's gravity was visible in demonstrations called by regional committees of the independent trade union federation Solidarity. In the little town of Kutno, west of the capital, residents today organized a "hunger march," the first of its kind since the 1945 founding of modern Poland.

Next Thursday, women and children in the textile town of Lodz, Poland's second largest city, are to march through the streets demanding increased supplies. Women working in the Lodz textile mills are reportedly angry over having to wait in line up to 24 hours in order to feed their families.

The Warsaw branch of Solidarity warned the government yesterday not to take unilateral measures on the food price and supply issues, in an "energetic protest" aimed at preventing smoldering discontent from breaking into a blaze.

Solidarity leaders told Prime Minster Wojciech Jaruzelski that in the current "very difficult situation," they feared that "uncontrolled protests" could result in a "new tragedy" similar to the Baltic port revolt of December 1970 and the June 1976 strikes in Ursus and Radom.

Newly-elected Politburo member Zofia Grzyb, the only woman member of the Communist Party's governing body, said today in an interview with the official PAP news agency that improving supplies was the main task at present.

"If we do not fill up the empty shelves, all the rest will be meaningless," said Mrs Grzyb, who is also the first woman to serve in the Politburo.

This strained climate was the setting today for a meeting in Gdansk of the Solidarity National Coordinating Committee led by Lech Walesa.

Delegates from throughout Poland were attempting behind closed doors to find a way to reassure Solidarity members that they were working to oppose "nibbling away" at worker gains since the strike wave of last summer.

Solidarity does not oppose the principle of a "price revision," but believes that prices should be the "last element" of an economic reform program which the government has been too slow in implementing, sources here said.

For Solidarity, the first step of the reform should be to guarantee "real self-management and autonomy" for state businesses. This has posed a problem, however, since the government interprets the terms differently and has accused Solidarity of attempting to take control of the means of production.

Observers said that divergence on this issue was deep and far from being resolved. Referring to the problem in a speech at Poznan on Thursday, Lech Walesa said, "we have three to six very hard months ahead of us, during which the situation will be even worse."

More Reaction to Shortages

NC261616 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul (AFP)--A 2,000-strong "hunger march" at Kutno in central Poland and a new Solidarity strike threat have dramatized the food shortage that is increasingly taking the form of a potentially explosive national catastrophe, observers said today.

The specter of the repeated unrest of 1956, 1970, 1976 and last year has emerged, as each disturbance was triggered by grievances over food supplies.

While Solidarity leaders continued their deliberations on the crisis, Poles were expressing anxiety and exasperation over the poorly stocked stores and seemingly endless lines. In Kutno, about 120 km (70 miles) west of Warsaw, stores are not carrying goods covered by 30 percent of the ration cards.

The hunger march in Kutno yesterday was the first of its kind in the 36-year-old history of communist Poland. Men, women and children of all ages, some waving empty pans, paraded with banners saying "We are hungry," "We want a life worthy of a civilized nation" and "Economic reform yes, higher prices no."

The executive board of the independent trade union Solidarity threatened to use the strike weapon if the government refused to call off an announced slash in the meat ration from 3.7 to 3 kilos (8 to 6.5 pounds) per person each month.

Even the formerly official Branch Unions asked the government to cancel the measure, saying that it was "liable to result in an increase of tension" or even a "national tragedy." But the ex-official unions did not threaten strikes.

This risk did not seem exaggerated, as both observers and the press emphasized that the populace may have reached the breaking point. "It will be difficult to contain these people, who are at the end of their rope," a union member said yesterday at Kutno.

The Solidarity National Coordination Committee (KKP) said that the "unilateral" ration cutback violated an agreement reached last June between the union and the government. According to Solidarity, the agreement said that the current ration system would remain unchanged until October 31.

The KKP also told the authorities to work out a plan in the next five weeks to "improve the supply of goods, to end the lines in front of the stores."

The Kutno protesters assailed the "big mess" in food distribution due to the "incapacities of local authorities."

It thus appeared that the Polish Government, after barely averting a dock and LOT Airline strike, would be hard-pressed to start work on its planned economic reforms, which would hike prices 200 to 300 percent for staple foods such as bread, milk, butter, sugar and rice.

The hikes were decried as "scandalous" and "shameful" when they were announced Wednesday by Price Committee President Zdzislaw Krasinski.

HARVEST READINESS, AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINED

LD251455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] There was a meeting today of the harvest headquarters, chaired by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski. The results of the check of the state of preparedness for the harvest and the management of produce were examined. This check covered socialized units of the agricultural economy, agricultural service plants and individual farms in 81 parishes in 13 voivodships.

The results of the check permit the statement that the countryside has a considerably larger amount of machinery and equipment at its disposal this year than last, although the average state of technical efficiency is distinctly worse. Deficits of spare parts, tires and batteries are being discovered. There are also problems with fuel supplies, particularly gasoline and engine grease. This state of affairs is worsened by organizational shortcomings that are the fault of institutions serving the countryside.

Many critical comments are directed at the trade sector, but its efforts to alleviate the problems linked with supplies during the intensive field work are also noted. Unfortunately, cases of rural shops hiding deficit products have been revealed. It was also stated that rural trade has incorrectly made distribution lists for the sale of small agricultural equipment.

The checking operation showed that the degree of preparedness for the harvest depends primarily on the people directly in charge of the campaign. After acquainting himself with the results of the check, the premier [as heard] recognized the Opole and Poznan voivodas for their proper preparation for the harvest and management of agricultural produce. However, he issued rebukes to the authorities of the Ciechanow and Ostroleka Voivodships for glaring shortcomings.

Armed Forces To Help Harvest

LD252111 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Summary] Action has been launched in the Silesian, Pomorze and Warsaw Military Districts to use military resources to help farmers gather in the harvest. Special groups of soldiers have been formed to help with the fieldwork in Bydgoszcz, Elblag, Gdansk, Koszalin, Gorzow, Wroclaw, Zielona Gora and Walbrayzh Voivodships. Soldiers will also give technical assistance by organizing so-called vanguard teams which will carry out repairs to farm machinery out in the fields. In addition, garrison repair centers will take part in providing facilities for overhaul and repairs to farm implements. This year the army has participated in a number of measures aimed at helping farmers. In all military districts action was taken to raise spare parts available in Army units and necessary for repairs to farm machinery. The Armed Forces have also handed over a number of trucks for use in farming; these vehicles, though no longer new, are likely still to provide some service on the farms.

Drop in Livestock

LD241926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The Main Statistical Office has published the initial results of the census of livestock on farms taken at the beginning of this July. The accumulated data show that there has been a drop in head of cattle, pigs and sheep. Compared with the end of last June, the head of cattle has fallen by 6.7 percent, of pigs by 13.3 percent, and of sheep by 7.4 percent.

The drop in the head of cattle was noted throughout the whole country, with the exception of the Kalisz and Siedlce Voivodships. But the drop in the head of pigs was noted in all voivodships.

The report states that even if a further drop in the head of livestock could be halted throughout the whole of agriculture and all possibilities for a gradual expansion of animal husbandry could be utilized, one could count on an improvement in supplies to the market of pig meat only at the turn of 1982-83, and of beef only in 1984.

FLOODING CAUSING LOSSES IN SEVERAL VOIVODSHIPS

LD252131 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jul (PAP)--Heavy rainfall taking place recently chiefly in western and northern Poland caused the water level to rise again in rivers of the Jelenia Gora, Legnica and the Zielona Gora Voivodships. A successive flood alarm was announced. Additional units of the flood-control services were sent to places in the greatest danger. Presidents of the endangered regions were prepared for evacuation and a greater number of soldiers were sent to protect excavations at the lignite mines in Turoszow.

Many thousands of people, fire-fighting and military units are taking part in combating the element and liquidating its effects. Health service is vaccinating the population against typhoid fever.

The losses caused by the floods in the Jelenia Gora, Legnica and the Zielona Gora Voivodships amount to over 1,400 million zlotys, including the losses in agriculture which exceed 1,000 million zlotys. Over 39,770 hectares of arable land were inundated. The swollen waters destroyed many roads, electric and telecommunications lines, and homesteads. The figures given above are only an approximate estimate and the losses caused by the recent floods of rivers will doubtless be much greater. The steps to liquidate effects of the floods as soon as possible are being taken in these localities where it is possible.

Damage to Agriculture

LD262222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] The flood situation is holding in the Zielona Gora Voivodship. Work on repairing the damages caused is continuing wherever possible. In agricultural itself the damages are initially estimated at Z27 million.

Flood Alerts Extended

LD270848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Summary] Flood alerts in the Zielona Gora Voivodship have been extended to all parishes situated on the Odra River. The alert water level has been exceeded along the entire middle stretch of the Odra. In the Cybinka region the alert water level has been exceeded by more than one meter.

The damage caused to power plants situated on the Nysa Luzycka and Bobr Rivers is assessed at over Z70 million.

LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PENSION REFORMS

LD241312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] According to forecasts from the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, the amendment of the national socioeconomic plan will, by end of this year, require employment to be reduced by 300,000 people. One of the ways of achieving this goal is earlier retirement. The regulations on this issue are to come into force as of 1 August and remain in force until the end of the year. The matter is arousing great interest: Please listen to the advisor to the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, Marek Piatkowski, who answers the questions: Who is affected by earlier retirement, and under which conditions?

[Piatkowski--live or recorded] Basically, there are three groups. One group is employees who have achieved the normal period of employment, 25 years for men and 20 years for women. The retirement age in relation to the generally binding one has been lowered for that group of people, according to the proposal, by 5 years; this means, 60 for men, 55 for women. For employees in the first category employment, that means those who as a rule are employed in conditions bad for the health, it is 5 years lower; 55 for men and 50 for women.

The second group of employees, and this is a new thing in our pension system, are all those who can obtain early retirement, regardless of their retirement age, if special considerations make this desirable. And here are two such considerations: a particularly long period of employment, which for men amounts to 40 years and for women to 35 years--for (?employees) in the first category employment this is 5 years less; and the second: a criterion which argues in favor of the possibility of going into early retirement regardless of age, that is the state of health. Namely, we envisage the possibility of going into early retirement, regardless of age, for disabled people of the first and second groups who have a normal period of employment to their credit, that is to say, 25 years for men and 20 for women, and 5 years of employment longer for employees in the third group of disabled, that is those partially unfit for work.

We think that the entire package of these solutions creates favorable conditions for solving the problems of employment policy, and I would like to add here that we also envisage cretain mechanisms which will brake the flow off into earlier retirement of employees because they would wait until the most favorable juncture, on the basis of the assessment of earnings which have now been increased. Thus, the solution envisages that if a person's earnings have increased his pension will be calculated as if he earned the higher rate throughout his employment.

And then there is a third group of people, for whom we would like to create the possibility of going into retirement: those people who have already reached the legal retirement age of 65/60 years, but who cannot yet show a period of employment to their credit. If that period of employment is 5 years shorter than required, we also envisage the possibility of that group going into retirement; that is to say, for that group the pension would be partially lowered. It would amount to 90 percent of a normal pension, but after a certain period it would be raised to the full amount.

Of course, the number of people who decide to go into retirement depends on many considerations. Initially we estimate between 100,000-150,000 people. The cost will be Z6-10 billion. As for the increase in expenditures in the pension fund the actual cost will be less because there will be certain benefits in the sphere of employment, certain economies in the pay fund.

SEJM SUBCOMMISSION EXAMINES DRAFT BILL ON UNIONS

LD241936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] A session was held in the Sejm today of the deputies' subcommission appointed by the Commissions for Labor and Social Affairs and for Legislative Work in order to examine the draft bill on trade unions. Representatives of the state organs and institutions having an interest in the draft bill and representatives of the trade unions took part in the session. The subject of the discussion was the draft submitted to the Sejm by the Council of State, in particular the variant solutions proposed in it.

DEFILERS OF SOVIET SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FOUND

LD250952 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jul (PAP)--The voivodship militia command in Skierniewice have caught two 16-year-old schoolboys who defiled a monument raised in Sochaczew's Catholic cemetery in memory of Soviet soldiers killed during the 1945 liberation of Sochaczew, and tried to demolish the Sochaczew PUWP city committee headquarters. Both boys live near the town.

During the nights of April 11, 18 and 30, they smeared paint over the inscription on the monument and covered the monument with anti-Soviet slogans. They also made two attempts to demolish the PUWP SUPY, Socialist Union of Polish Youth, city committee building. The boys succeeded in breaking windows, destroying the information board, tearing down TV aerials and ripping a red flag off a pole in front of the building.

After each excess they left behind a message describing them as "independent conspiration group--wrath".

PROBE BEGINS INTO ARSON ATTEMPT ON PZPR BUILDING

LD241740 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jul (PAP)--An investigation is carried out into an attempted setting fire to a PUWP building in the northwestern town of Swinoujscie.

The fire broke out at 4:53 on July 22. It was put out by the fire brigade in no time and the losses are insignificant. It was established that the person who put fire to the building got into it through a toilet window and spilled petrol in several places before setting the fire.

GLOS SZCZECINSKI which reported the incident described it as a provocation. The daily pointed out that both the building--a seat of a PUWP committee--and the time of the fire--the National Day of July 22--are significant.

The paper added that if the fire had not been noticed early enough it might have consumed a whole densely built up area.

PAP CITES DIE ZEIT INTERVIEW WITH PRIMATE GLEMP

LD242353 Warsaw PAP in English 2156 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jul (PAP)--I think these are men of honour--this is what Poland's new primate, Jozef Glemp, said about his talks with Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski in an interview for the Hamburg weekly DIE ZIET.

Josef Glemp called his talks with the state leaders sincere and open. He stressed that both sides want to lead the nation out of the present crisis.

Glemp said (?the church's) main mission is defending the values it stands for. This is what we (?hope to) do, Josef Glemp stressed, adding that he did not intend to take part in political life. I (?would not) like to see the church drawn into politics. It is not our task.

Our first concerns, Glemp said, are practical problems concerning people, the society and the nation. There is ground for mutual understanding here. There are even fields for cooperation between the church and the (?state) among other forms, church-state cooperation takes place within the joint church-state commission. It meets frequently and no doubt considerable progress has been made. The dialogue is based on mutual respect, said Poland's [words indistinct].

POSTCONGRESS MEETINGS REPORTED; RESULTS DISCUSSED

Warsaw Roundup

LD241927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] In many regions of Poland meetings are taking place between delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and factory workforces and representatives of various circles.

Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and forewoman at the Radom Radoskor leather works, met with her work colleagues. She answered numerous questions on the course and atmosphere of the deliberations of the ninth congress.

Similar meetings were also held in Oswiecim. They were attended by urban and parish activists; and also in Andrychow and several localities in the Lublin region. During the meetings with delegates it is being pointed out that the ninth extraordinary party congress brought a strengthening as regards numbers of the worker-peasant nature of the Central Committee. During the plenary session of the PZPR municipal committee in Wloclawek it was also stressed that full democracy prevailed at the congress. This was proven by the protracted and sharp disputes in the debate and also in the problem groups.

Party members also received with satisfaction the adoption of the new statute at the ninth congress. It is seen as the basic guarantee of maintaining internal party democracy and also as a barrier to a repetition of errors and distortions.

Lublin party activists stated that the resolutions outline a program for immediate action and the time has now come for their implementation at every work post. It was stressed that everyone should be concerned about moving off from the economic rock bottom at which we find ourselves at present, as quickly as possible so that people may begin to live a little better.

Grzyb in Radom

LD231348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The Radom Voivodship Party Committee Plenum is taking place today. The theme of the debates--in which delegates from the Radom Voivodship to the ninth congress are participating, with Zofia Grzyb, newly elected member of the Central Committee Politburo, brigade leader of Radoskor leather works in Radom--is to establish directions of action for the voivodship party organization after the extraordinary party congress.

The political and economic situation in the region is being discussed, as are the tasks established for party organizations--both works and social--arising from the resolutions of the ninth congress, and from the appeal to the nation concerning the mobilization of all forces for the implementation of the program adopted by that forum.

Czestochowa Discusses Congress

LD241910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The tasks facing the voivodship party organization after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress were the theme today of a plenum of the Czestochowa Voivodship Party Committee. Delegates to the congress together with the newly-elected representatives to the party central authorities took part in the session.

During the session reports were given on the part played by the delegates of the Czestochowa Voivodship in the (?work) of the congress and on the implementation of the motions from the precongress debate. It was stressed that particular attention is attached to the motions and propositions whose confirmation lies in the competence and within the possibilities of the politico-administrative authorities, as well as within the powers of the authorities at the basic and works levels.

During the plenary session unfavorable phenomena appearing during the execution of this year's socioeconomic plan in Czestochowa Voivodship were discussed. It was stated that the fundamental cause of the drop in production is the collapse of the energy and raw materials balance.

At the end of the session a resolution was adopted defining the directions and tasks of the party organization in Czestochowa Voivodship. Undertakings aimed at overcoming the economic crisis and at broadening the levels of consultation and influence of the party organizations were recognized to be most important. To this end problematic commissions were appointed for organization, economy, ideology, agriculture and food econony, the health service, education and science, and public law and order.

Czechowicz Meets Lodz Aktiv

LD250848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] In many localities meetings are being held with delegates to the ninth congress and members of the newly elected central party authorities during which the course taken by the congress and the congresss resolutions are being analyzed. Inter alia, today Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and Lodz party committee first secretary, met with the party aktiv of Lodz's largest textile enterprise, the Obroncy Pokoju mill.

Olszowski With Wloclawek Party

LD252300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Summary] Meeting with delegates to the ninth extraordinary congress continue to take place at various enterprises and basic party organizations throughout the country.

"The most urgent tasks facing the voivodship party organization and resulting from the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress have been discussed at a meeting of the Wloclawek Voividship Party Committee Secretariat with Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. Among other things, the main problems resulting from the economic and market situation in that region were discussed."

Continuing Forum Opposed

LD261158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Agricultural matters were among the main problems discussed at the plenary meeting of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship party committee held yesterday. The Bydgoszcz plenum settled the controversial issue of the Bydgoszcz precongress forum's further functioning. It pronounced itself against any attempts at continuing the activity of this forum in present circumstances in view of the fact that it is not an officially set up body [struktura nieformalna].

Labecki Speaks in Gdansk

LD241642 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Party organizations and activists are holding meetings in the tricity with delegates to the ninth congress. Jan Labecki, the newly elected Politburo member, was present at the meeting in the Gdansk shipyard.

He said that he regarded his election to the supreme party authorities as recognition to a great extent for the entire party organization in the Gdansk shipyard. The organization ought to feel coresponsible to an even greater extent for matters also outside the works. He said: I will continue to take your advice, and you take care that the job does not go to my head.

The Gdansk delegates concluded that the congress was a success although not all personnel issues have been resolved as wished by the Gdansk organization. The main thing is that the relevant statutory and programmatic decisions were adopted.

POLITBURO MEMBERS DISCUSS ROLES, PARTY TASKS

More Than an 'Onlooker'

LD241706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] In an interview given to PAP, Zofia Grzyb, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and leader of a brigade from Radoskor [leather factory] in Radom, stressed that she does not intend to be a mere onlooker in the Politburo and that Radoskor was, is, and will remain her place of work.

She also stated that she considers the implementation of the economic reform to be the most significant matter at present for the nation and the party. If we do not fill those empty shelves in shops, she said, then all other issues will lose their significance.

She also stated that her affiliation to Solidarity does not interfere with being a good party member.

Romanik Ability To Lead

LD260959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] After meeting employee representatives from his home at Siemianowice and of other mining enterprises in this town, Blast [Strzalowy] Miner Jerzy Romanik, party Central Committee Politburo member newly elected at the Ninth PZPR Congress, told a PAP journalist among other things:

While remaining an employees of the mine, I do not want to be a supernumerary at the Politburo. I must play my part in their decisions. One of the most important matters for the party at this moment is to make the public aware of the fact that the party has regained its strength and has the capacity to lead our country out of the crisis. One of the conditions for this is to find levels of agreement on the basis of which it will be possible to infuse this truth into society.

The party's problem must become comprehensible to people other than its own members. The country needs stabilization and awareness that we ought to end the general discussion and begin to work productively.

Kubiak Calls Party 'Stronger'

LD242034 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Following the congress we, as a party, have become stronger, more united, said Prof Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in an interview with TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA.

He reckons that the decisions adopted will show the party the way, and that although they were born "in pain" and of persistent labor, they will receive support not only from party members, but also nonparty members and all the people. The congress once more underlined the position of the party, in that the line of socialist renewal, which we have been pursuing since August of last year, is stable and unquestionable.

The party, H. Kubiak stressed, accords great importance to the further development of science, education and culture, and wishes to accord them an even higher status, inasmuch as our national heritage and our future is embodied in these fields. I hope that my work in the office of secretary of the PZPR Central Committee will help in the very least and to some extent in solving problems for people of science, culture and education.

Messner To Deal With Economy

LD251530 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jul (PAP)--In an interview for PAP, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, chairman of the Katowice Voivodship People's Council and rector of the Katowice Economic Academy, Zbigniew Messner said his role as member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau will simply stem from the character of work of the entire bureau.

"I am aware that I represent the electorate and the authoroties of the Katowice Voivodship. This means that it is my duty to present problems of that region in the bureau in an all-round manner. Among many issues, the most important is to bridge the gap between the advancement of industry and under-development of infra-structure. I must take these issues into account.

"In the Political Bureau, I will supervise issues of the effective implementation of the economic reform to the extent which will be necessary.

"For me, the main place of work is the Katowice Economic Academy, where I am lecturer, educator and the rector-elect. I was also elected chairman of the voivodship people's council in November 1980. It would be easier to give up these functions. But I was elected member of the Political Bureau by the Katowice electorate, performing exactly these functions. How and whom would I represent in separation from the concrete life of the definite community? The only thing I can do is to improve organization of my work and time and to act selectively.

[Word indistinct] of the party rank and file around problems dealt with by the programmatic resolution is nowadays the most important issue for the PUWP. As a leading force in the state, the party itself must be cohesive and strong. It was becoming exactly such at the 9th PUWP Congress. Although the discussion was very diversified, it was marked by a healthy Marxist-Leninist current. This is now the most important role of the PUWP in the society.

"The party will bring about stability in Poland's socio-political life. We must overcome the deepening crisis, arrest and turn back unfavourable phenomena.

This requires great public discipline and calm. Of course, this does not mean the lack of discussion and presentation of different stands. However, they cannot lead to social tensions because this would impede stability in the country," Zbigniew Messner said.

Siwak Views Politburo Role

LD262151 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul (PAP)--The newly elected at the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress Political Bureau member, Albin Siwak has granted an interview to a PAP journalist. Albin Siwak is a foreman at a Warsaw housing construction enterprise.

Replying to a question on his role in the Political Bureau, Albin Siwak said he would like to watch over not only the workers' problems, but matters concerning the whole of the nation. "I have stressed many times" Siwak stated "that the party cannot perform its leading role if it does not include in its ranks representatives of all the social strata and groups: scientists, engineers, writers, actors, journalists. A party exclusively composed of workers cannot fulfill its leading function.

"But at the same time I have emphasized that all those comrades who hold high-ranking posts, scientific ones for instance, must be capable of perceiving and duly appreciate the workers' interests because the party by its character is a workers' party. In my opinion, it is the workers who should be the dominating group in the party since their interests are the interests of the entire society. The interests of the working class cannot be separated from those of other social groups. These problems function according to the law of the communicating vessels."

"What matters have to be resolved most urgently", Albin Siwak continued. "In my opinion, of fundamental importance is to consolidate the broken up society which should gradually increase its trust in the authorities. This is necessary to be able to elaborate a joint programme of recovering from the lowest economic depths. I do not want to conceal the fact that for me, as a member of the party, the struggle that is taking place within the party over the selection of its proper orientation is also very important. The very extreme positions, both on the right and on the left are for me unacceptable. The proper way of acting ties in the so-called healthy middle."

"How do I combine my professional work with my new party function? For many years I have professed the view that a Political Bureau member cannot totally become detached from his field of professional activity, from the problems, the people. That is why I want to split my time between the two," Albin Siwak concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PZPR CONGRESS STATUTE

LD270840 Warsaw PAP in English 0807 GMT 27 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU defined the PUWP statute, adopted at the 9th congress, as the party's foundation and wrote:

"This is an interpretation of universal and inviolable principles of the democratic centralism developed by the PUWP. The statute gives the basic PUWP organizations a clear scope of demands on party members and candidates and of their rights and duties towards superior party organizations. This should serve the growth of the cohesion of these organizations and of the entire party, and also promote genuine respect of the party authorities for the opinions and strivings of the basic organizations.

"Therefore, this should serve the formation of the renewed, democratic and disciplined intra-party relations that are the genuine binder of the party's structure", TRYBUNA LUDU said.

KANIA RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS FROM PCF, PCI

LD252216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] More congratulatory telegrams to Stanislw Kania in connection with his election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee have arrived.

On behalf of the French Communist Party leadership a telegram has been sent by Georges Marchais. Just as we said in the (?message) addressed to the ninth congress of your party, the telegram stresses, this congress confirmed the will of Polish communists when faced with the serious problems confronting your country to continue the process of renewal and to make the necessary efforts aimed at ensuring the development of socialist Poland. Georges Marchais conveyed to Stanislaw Kania his wishes for complete success in carrying out this task and reaffirmed the will to continue the friendly and fruitful cooperation between the two parties.

On behalf of the Italian Communist Party and on his own behalf, Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer sent congratulations and wishes for fruitful work. We wish your nation and your party positive achievements in overcoming the present difficult period along the road of strengthening the process of socialist renewal and the policy of detente and peace in Europe and the world.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON SIWAK CONGRESS SPEECH QUARREL

AU270713 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21-22 Jul 81 p 2

[Janusz Reiter commentary: "What Did Stefan Bratkowski Say?"]

[Text] On Monday we were busy all the time receiving telephone calls from readers reproaching us for having "censored" that part of Albin Siwak's speech concerning Stefan Bratkowski. The point, however, is that we published the PAP version of the speech which omitted the passage concerning Bratkowski. The whole case was initiated by Albin Siwak's speech which we quote below from TRYBUNA LUDU:

"At the end I would like to draw some attention to GAZETA KRAKOWSKA which reported: 'Delegations were arriving at the central station. They were welcomed by Comrade Kania.' Other persons were also listed as being there. 'Comrade Siwak was standing aside, apparently waiting for other delegations, and did not approach the Krakow delegation.'

"Well, that is a manipulation, too. I was not at the station officially, but privately. I welcomed every delegation, helped several ladies take their suitcases to automobiles, including the ladies from Krakow. You are too hasty, comrades to catch something sensational. Instead, you could perhaps report how Comrade Bratkowski, chairman of Polish journalists, publicly said that our congress was composed of 3 percent good party members, 10 percent adherents of renewal, while the others were mud."

Not present at the congress, Stefan Bratkowski was unable to answer. But on the next day, Sunday, the floor was taken by Jacek Snopkiewicz, television reporter and delegate to the congress. Here is what he said: "In connection with Albin Siwak's speech yesterday, I would like to state briefly: One, I am a journalist, a delegate to the congress and a central board member of the Association of Polish Journalists. I am not and cannot be indifferent to public statements by the association's chairman. Comrade Bratkowski yesterday sent a cable which, I understand, did not reach this hall for technical reasons. It reads as follows:

"'I have never spoken with contempt about the delegates to our party's congress, either orally or in writing, publicly or privately, and all my public pronouncements have been recorded. What I hold in deep contempt are lies and slanders resorted to by people who have used Albin Siwak as their mouthpiece.

"Two, I considered it my duty to ask Comrade Siwak yesterday when did Comrade Bratkowski use the phrase quoted in the speech which offended the congress. You answered me, Comrade Siwak, that he used it publicly in the association premises, and that it has been recorded. Since there are two versions, I appeal to you, Comrade Siwak, to give the congress secretariat evidence of truth!"

When Jacedk Snopkiewicz made his statement (in the open part of the proceedings), a commission was set up to discover the truth about the controversial case. We have been waiting for its findings with great curiosity. However, our curiosity has not been satisfied. When the commission made its findings public, television monitors in the press rooms were only showing test patterns and loudspeakers were making a dull noise. The attempts to obtain the text of the commission's statement have ended in failure.

Under such circumstances, in addition to PAP reports on the congress, we are only able to produce an incomplete account made on the basis of conversations with a few delegates. According to the latter, the commission's verdict was not unequivocal, but only conveyed Albin Siwak's explanation. He was supposed to say he received Stefan Bratkowski's recorded pronouncement concerning the congress delegates from four journalists, only one of whom he knew by name (Ryszard Gontarz). The chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists allegedly used the term "magma" in the pronouncement. Albin Siwak asked the journalists who provided him with the text--all of which is an oral account given by delegates and observers--to explain the meaning of the term "magma." They allegedly said that it meant mud.

TARNOW SECRETARY SPEAKS AT PZPR CONGRESS 19 July

AU241032 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 81 p 7

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Opalko, first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee, at the 19 July session of the Ninth PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Like the entire party and all the people, the Tarnow Voivodship party organization expects that this congress will adopt resolutions to guarantee that the country will be extricated from its economic difficulties, and that the party will be extricated from its complicated sociopolitical situation. This task requires the fulfillment of two basic conditions.

The first condition is our attitude toward the past. We have already settled party accounts with the former party and government leadership. Nevertheless, we continue to stress in discussions the need to continue settling accounts at various levels of political and economic power. It is good that we do not forget this issue, but we must direct our attention--this is the second condition--to the needs of today and the next few years. Empty shelves will convince no one, will win us no friends and will not make society trust us, which is necessary if we want to keep the party's leading role.

How can we solve this difficult situation? There is no other way than to implement as soon as possible the economic reform that corresponds to the working people's interests and feelings. What is it that the reform requires most? To me, its most urgent requirement is to see that the working people identify themselves with their jobs--that the worker identifies himself with his factory, the sales assistant with his shop and the state bus driver with his bus. It can be said that this is not only a matter of principle for socialism, but encourages the efforts to overcome the economic impasse. Incentives for more effective and more economical work can be found in such an approach, which may also help tap the considerable unused potential of machinery, technology and human ingenuity and initiative.

For example: In our voivodship we fail to exploit 20 percent of our facilities for production of chemical fertilizers, semi-finished synthetic yarn, tires, paints, laminates, electric engines, machine tools and many other lines that are in exceptional demand in our country and that could be exported. The reason for this is lack of raw and other materials and spare parts, as well as calamitous work organization.

The lack of responsibility for one's job at various levels from the manager through foremen is also responsible. The efforts of the government, the entire administration and all of us in the field must be devoted to ensuring that all existing production capacities are used.

It is impossible at this congress not to speak of the needs of housing construction. The waiting time for apartments in our voivodship has now reached 15 years, and the situation is no better countrywide. The party and government must, I repeat, must make decisions to increase housing construction, because failure to meet housing needs causes social tensions.

Despite the declarations that young couples must have priority, the practice is quite different: We are unable to meet the young generation's social needs, which is one reason for the present political crisis in our country. For heaven's sake, let us realize that aside from the young generation, the older generation, which gave all its strength to build a socialist Poland, also has just as great claims and needs. The congress resolutions must stress all these issues most strongly.

In our voivodship, towns and villages, bad teaching conditions prevail in schools, in many of which pupils attend classes in three shifts. New housing settlements are without schools. Many of the schools built 10 or more years ago require major repairs. Some of them are in such a bad state of repair that they endanger the pupils and should be closed. The Tarnow health service situation is no better.

We must bear in mind that not only the government and party are responsible for overcoming the crisis: Every citizen and above all party members are responsible for overcoming the crisis. It is therefore high time for us to get down to honest work, without waiting for our debts to be waived or postponed. My conviction is that these debts are a stain on our honor and an insult to our national dignity. The Polish people are and will be able to extricate their country from difficulties by their own efforts.

In the past few months we have gone through tough times in the party. Universal criticism has spared no one. We have had and are having considerable difficulties in explaining to party members why there is a crisis. We have been asked why it was that the party and government leadership was not controlled and why only the recurring crises show up the people in power for what they are. We charge party members in the first place, and this is right. However, we should not forget or fail to see that a large section of our society gets unjustifiably rich through speculation and not effective performance. The defective fiscal system is the foremost reason for that.

At party meetings people tell us that although it may take years to extricate the economy from its difficulties, we can and must rehabilitate the social order at an earlier date, despite certain difficulties. At such meetings people also tell us that injustice is now leaning over to the other extreme: It is still in vogue to slander the party, the militia and the prosecuting organs. We all know of the hooligan excesses that offend the honor and dignity of Soviet soldiers and citizens, and we know that our society condemns such excesses. The helplessness of the bodies of power encourages all firebrand elements, which seek to humilitate our national dignity, to become active.

The congress is coming to an end. We will adopt a statute and a program, but we will still ponder on what will happen after the congress and what difficulties the new party leadership will encounter. The country's situation is dramatically bad, and the conflicts, the basis of which are people's true needs, are multiplying. Also multiplying are those conflicts that are provocative in character and seek to change the balance of social forces in our country and change the government. I am convinced that only a homogeneous and strong party will be able to solve those conflicts.

I am certain that we must not behave like passive witnesses of the events that hit at the principles of the socialist system, and that we must go over from defensive to offensive action. We must stop being afraid, as someone said from this rostrum. The party leadership elected at this congress has a vote of confidence from its basic party organizations. No one must disappoint this confidence. We will fulfill our duties only if we preserve party unity and if the party has a program that all the people will support.

Who is afraid and what is it that we should be afraid of? It is not so much the anti-socialist forces as our own weaknesses, of which we have still a great many, that we should be afraid of. Overcoming these weaknesses is the best reply to the adversaries of socialism. It is the best road to the party's unity, cohesion and strength, which we now need so much.

MAJOR STAGE IN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS ENDS IN ZURICH

LD250920 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMT 24 Jul 81

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 24 Jul (PAP)--Another stage of the talks on prolonging this year's deadlines for Poland's debt payments to (?private) banks abroad has ended in Zurich. Officials from 22 banks in 15 Western countries representing 460 financial institutions took part in the talks, as well as a Polish team.

This was the second major stage in the negotiations following the Paris meeting last April. The Paris talks helped Poland reach a framework agreement with 15 countries on deferral of the 1981 repayments of credits granted with government guarantees from the states involved.

Poland's delegate (?in) Zurich, Dr Zbigniew Karcz, told PAP's Geneva correspondent that the present talks centered on the credits granted with government guarantees. For the first time, Poland was presented with a draft of the general principles to serve as the basis for executive agreements between banks.

The Polish side appealed for maximum speeding up of further work (?at the) talks in order to settle this part in the same way as it was done in April with regard to government-guaranteed loans.

It is difficult to say at the moment what the final (?agreements will) look like--they will be discussed further. We must be aware that the interest rate will be a little higher than those attached to original credits. This is both because private banks want to raise their interest rates and because the situation is exceptionally unfavourable at the moment, with interest rates in the West running very high.

The ways in which Poland will transfer data on its economic system, the balance of payments and the means undertaken to stabilize the economy, as well as the scope of these date, will have to be seriously discussed. This issue will be a vital condition for refinancing Poland's credits in 1982-83.

Agreement With Switzerland

LD250852 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 24 Jul 81

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 24 Jul (PAP)--Poland and Switzerland signed an agreement in Bern today on the refinancing of Polish credits guaranteed by the Swiss Government.

The agreement was signed by Polish Finance Ministry official Zbigniew Karcz and Ambassador Benedikt von Tscharner.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER

AU231940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jul (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on July 23 in the Neptun Resort Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs of the Hellenic Republic, who pays an official visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

During the talk, they evoked with satisfaction the upward course of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Greece, with emphasis on the decisive role of the summit understandings and talks in Bucharest and Athens. The mutual wish was expressed to further expand the political relations, the trade exchanges and especially the economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other kinds of collaboration between the two countries, based on mutual advantage. Equally, the confidence was expressed that the development of the traditional Romanian-Hellenic relations correspond to the interests and aspirations of the two peoples, to the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

On approaching questions of the (?international) political life, emphasis was placed on Romania's and Greece's preoccupation for the settlement of the big issues facing mankind at present, for the political, negotiated settlement of the tensions and wars in various parts of the world. In this context, stress was placed on the need for Israel to immediately end the military actions against the Lebanese territory, for Lebanon's territorial unity and integrity to be safeguarded, and all efforts of the international community be directed towards securing a lasting and fair peace through a global settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Special heed was paid during the talks to the questions referring to European security and cooperation. In this sense, emphasis was placed on the importance of the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, so that it may help the path to the endorsement of concrete measures for the building up of unhampered cooperation on the continent, lay foundations to the organization of a conference on confidence building and disarmament and ensure the continuation of the process inaugurated in 1975 with the conference in the Finnish capital city. Both parties highlighted the importance for the cause of European security of the establishment of relations of broad cooperation among the states in the Balkans, the transformation of this region into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness, confidence and bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The need was stressed for halting the arms race, taking practical steps of military disengagement and disarmament, for preventing the emplacement of new missiles and nuclear arms on the European Continent and in the world.

During the talk, Romania's and Greece's wish was expressed to continue the collaboration in international life for a policy of peace, security, collaboration, detente and respect for all peoples' national independence.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Mitsotakis Meets Patriarch

AU241821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 24, the minister of foreign affairs of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, now paying an official visit to Romania, had an interview with Justin Moisescu, patriarch of Romanian Orthodox Church.

Visit Concludes

AU251845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jul (AGERPRES)--Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs of the Hellenic Republic, concluded his official visit paid to Romania as guest of Stefan Andrei, Romania's foreign minister, on July 25.

The two ministers expressed staisfaction at the positive results of the visit and appreciated that it would lead to the strengthening and expansion of the Romanian-Hellenic relations in various domains, in the spirit of the understandings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Konstandinos Karamanlis. The Hellenic foreign minister assessed highly the talks occasioned by his interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu. During the visit, Romania's and Greece's wish was reaffirmed to further work for a policy of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over, for the success of the meeting in the Spanish capital on security and collaboration in Europe, for the intensification of the efforts devoted to the settlement by political means of all disputed issues and respect for the national independence of all people. The Hellenic minister left Bucharest on Saturday. At the Otopeni Airport he was seen off by Stefan Andrei, Romania's foreign minister, by other officials.

CEAUSESCU, OTHERS CABLE PRC LEADERS ON FLOODING

AU231945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jul (AGERPRES)--In connection with the great number of human victims and material damages caused by floods in the province of Sichuan, the general secretary of the RCP, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Ilie Verdet sent a telegram to Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CC of the CCP, to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China in which the most sincere feelings of compassion are expressed and the mourning families are conveyed sincere condolences.

Solidarity with the Chinese people is expressed as well as the conviction that they will succeed in overcoming the difficulties caused by these calamities.

DPRK DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN BUCHAREST

AU261703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1610 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Jul (AGERPRES)--En route to Spain and Protugal, a delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] led by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the WPK, made a stopover in Bucharest.

The guests were greeted by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

An exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song was made on the occasion.

They evoked with satisfaction the relations of close friendship, militant solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the two peoples and countries, relations which developed and deepened continuously, in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, of the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

The delegation were entertained to luncheon.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA; RECEIVED BY BANC

AU270911 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] A delegation of CPSU activists led by Comrade Viktor Sergeyevich Smirnov, first deputy chief of the Chemical Department of the CPSU Central Committee, visited our country for an exchange of experience 16-24 July 1981.

The Soviet guests conducted talks at the RCP Central Committee, the Bacau and Prahova County RCP Committees, with the leadership of certain central institutions and visited a number of facilities of the Romanian chemical industry, as well as sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and Bacau, Prahova and Neamt Counties.

At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The ensuing talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Lucian Dragut, first vice chairman of the Central Council of Workers Control of Economic and Social Activity.

V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador in Bucharest, was also present.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU270903 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Ilie Verdet to Fedel Castro Ruz on Cuba's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

The Cuban national insurrection is a pleasant opportunity for us to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf, sincere congratulations and cordial friendly greetings to you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and to the fraternal Cuban people, together with wishes for new successes in building a socialist society.

In expressing our satisfaction with the development of relations of cooperation and friendship between our parties and countries, we want to reiterate the desire that those relations deepen more and more in all fields in the interests of the Romanian and Cuban peoples and the cause of socialism, peace, the peoples' independence and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

TRADE TALKS WITH ZAMBIA REPORTED FROM LUSAKA

AU231830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Lusaka, 23 Jul (AGERPRES)--Following the talks conducted by Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, with R. Chisupa, minister of commerce and industry of Zambia, with executives of the ministries of finance, agriculture, mines and transport, with chairmen of firms and other governmental officials, measures were covenanted for the development and diversification of the commercial exchanges between the two countries in the 1981-1982 interval. Export-import contracts were signed between Romanian and Zambian interprises. Specific measures were also established for the carrying into effect and development of cooperation actions in domains of joint interest.

SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTERS ARRIVES ON VISIT

Djuranovic Welcomes Premadasa

LD241834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG)--Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and his wife arrived this afternoon on a 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. The guests from friendly and nonaligned Sri Lanka were cordially greeted at Belgrade Airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The entourage of Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa also includes Bradman Weerakoon, secretary to the prime minister; Bernard Tilakaratna, general director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; F.D. Balasuriya, personal secretary to the prime minister; and Vans Cooray, chief secretary for information in the prime minister's office.

The formal welcome for the high guest from friendly Sri Lanka and his colleagues was attended on the Yugoslav side by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Radivojevic, vice president of the Belgrade Municipal Assembly; Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Jovan Peremeru, chief of the protocol of the Federal Executive Council; and Dusan Grubor, director of the office for South and Southeast Asia in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The arrival at Belgrade Airport was also attended by Ahmed Refai, ambassador of Sri Lanka in Belgrade, with members of the embassy.

Kraigher, Djuranovic at Talks

LD242151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in Belgrade Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and held with him a long cordial and friendly conversation in which Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, also took part. On this occasion Prime Minister Premadasa conveyed the greetings and good wishes of Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene to the SFRY Presidency and Sergej Kraigher who, on behalf of the Presidency and himself, warmly reciprocated. Both sides expressed pleasure about the successful development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka and stressed their readiness to promote it further in all spheres.

During the talks concern was expressed about the deterioration in world political and economic conditions. Special reference was made to the difficulties facing the developing countries. The need was expressed for closer mutual cooperation between the nonaligned countries in order to speed up their economic development and to make a still more successful contribution to the development of a new just international economic order in the world.

The talks also touched upon the hotbeds of crisis which are multiplying and ever more seriously threatening world peace. In this connection, the dangerous development of the situation in the Near East because of Israeli attacks on Lebanon and Palestinian settlements was pointed out.

There was also talk about the development of the situation in Asia, about the initiative to proclaim the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, about the trends in Europe, the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other questions.

Special attention was paid to further activity of the nonaligned countries in the present complex world conditions and to the need for these countries to make, on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, a full contribution to the overcoming of the present tension in international relations. In this connection the importance of thorough preparations for the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries was stressed.

The audience was attended by Vojislav Pekoc, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ahmed Refai, Sri Lanka ambassador to Belgrade; B. Tilakaratna, general director in the Sri Lanka Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and B. Weerakoon, secretary to the prime minister.

Djuranovic Banquet Speech

LD250434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2126 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, tonight gave a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and his wife.

The dinner was attended on the Yugoslav side by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife; Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and federal administration; Ivo Senjanovic, chairman of the Commission for elections and Appointments of the SFRY Assembly; Cedemoir Jeftic, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian confederation of Yugoslavia; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Vice Adm Mladen Marusic.

The guests from Sri Lanka included Mohamed Refai, ambassador of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the SFRY and his wife; Bradman Weerakdon, secretary to the prime minister; Bernard Tilakaratna, general director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Rupert Jayasinghe, first secretary of the Embassy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and his wife; and Vans Cooray, chief secretary for information in the prime minister's office.

The two premiers exchanged toasts during the dinner.

Addressing the guest from friendly and nonaligned Sri Lanka, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said:

"Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, esteemed Mrs Premadasa, dear friends: Allow me first to greet you warmly and wish you a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia. I am very glad that during your first visit to our country we shall be able to talk in detail about the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka and about a series of international problems of interest to our two nonaligned countries.

"Relations of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka have become traditional. This friendship has been given a particularly powerful impetus through the constant activity pursued by our countries as founding members of the Nonaligned Movement and through their devotion to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment with regard to the settling of international political and economic problems with the aim of ensuring peace, stability and progress in the world.

"Your country has made an exceptional contribution to the movement, among other things, by being host to the fifth conference of the heads of state or government and the ministerial converence of nonaligned countries in 1979 and by very successfully carrying out the functions of coordinator in a constructive and consistent manner during the period between the fifth and sixth conferences. This won it well-deserved recognition not only among nonaligned countries, but also further afield in the world."

"This year," Veselin Djuranovic went on, "we shall celebrate the day of nonalignment on the jubilee 20th anniversary of the first conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries. We may be proud of the fact that our two countries have made a notable contribution to the emergence of the policy and of nonalignment and their consolidation over the years.

"Mr Prime Minister, we are very concerned over the present unfavorable development of the political and economic situation in the world. We are faced by increasingly frequent examples of interference in internal affairs, pressures and the use of force and interventions primarily by big countries against independent states. The arms race is speeding up in a dizzying manner. We are witnessing a complete halt in detente owing to bloc confrontations. The old sources of crisis are not being resolved and new ones are emerging.

"This kind of development affects nonaligned and other independent countries most. However, despite this," the president of the Federal Executive Council went on, "we are also witness to the fact that nations irresistibly aspire to peace, national, political and economic emancipation and full respect for the principles of independence, equality and the right to determine their internal order and foreign policy independently and with no interference from outside. A particular contribution is made to this by the activity of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and nonbloc force and an irreplaceable world factor of peace and stability.

"As members of the Nonaligned Movement we cannot reconcile ourselves to the policy of pressure and the use of force, to the imposition of foreign will on other countries and to the division of the world into spheres of influence. By surmounting the bloc and other divisions and exclusiveness, our movement is actively striving to prevent such a dangerous development and make a contribution to the relaxation of international tension, cooperation, preservation of peace and stability in the world," Veselin Djuranovic said.

"Cooperation between our two friendly nonaligned countries," the president of the Federal Executive Council went on, "is also characterized by our joint activity on a series of important questions. I shall only mention their joint effort in support of the peaceful settlement of disputes between nonaligned countries and their work in the ad hoc committee for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. At the same time, our two countries' attitudes are on the whole identical where they concern the existing major flashpoints--southern Africa, the Middle East, the Palestine question, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Iraq-Iran conflict, Central America. The settling of these problems by peaceful means and through negotiations, with the withdrawal of foreign troops and with the right of nations to decide their futures freely and in a sovereign manner, is possible.

"Following Israel's recent attack on Iraqi territory we are now facing another very alarming challenge to world peace in the form of Israel's brutal attack on innocent Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon. This Israeli policy of state terrorism calls for a resolute condemnation by the entire international community and for measures aimed at preventing such acts of aggression," Veselin Djuranovic said.

"Our great concern," the president of the Federal Executive Council added, "is also caused by the constant deterioration of the economic situation in the world. The increasingly pronounced crisis, especially the inadequate way of solving economic problems, is a burden to the world, is negatively reflected in international relations and is having a particularly adverse effect on nonaligned and developing countries, especially the least developed among them. Protectionism and uncertainty in the monetary, credit and financial spheres are becoming more and more pronounced.

Consequently, we attach growing importance to the implementation of the conclusions of the sixth summit conference of nonaligned countries and to the need to set in motion, within the framework of the United Nations, the process of negotiations between the industrially developed and developing countries for the purpose of seeking solutions to the accumulated international problems. We are also in favor of the UN decisions on the speediest possible start to global talks with the aim of democratizing international economic relations and building the new international economic movement. In this connection we attach great significance to the results of the conference of the Group of 77 on mutual economic cooperation between developing countries, held in May this year in Caracas.

"Mr Prime Minister, as I have already mentioned, our two countries' attitude to the most important international problems are characterized by closeness or identity. Exchanges of visits at various levels are continuingly taking place between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka. We also view with optimism the development of bilateral economic relations which have recently registered a certain degree of progress. However, we think that the scope for their further expansion and consolidation has not yet been fully exploited.

"Yugoslavia will continue to exert efforts in favor of a comprehensive development of cooperation with Sri Lanka. I am convinced that your visit will also constitute a significant contribution to the further development of these relations and to the consolidation of our reciprocal cooperation. It gives me particular pleasure to note that your visit to Yugoslavia, among other things, comes at the time of Sri Lanka's important jubilee, the 50th anniversary of the introduction of the general franchise.

"Mr Prime Minister, allow me, at the end to toast the health of his excellency Junius Richard Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; to your health, Mr Prime Minister; to the health of your esteemed wife; to the comprehensive development and prosperity of the friendly people of Sri Lanka; and the further development of relations and friendship between our two countries," Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, concluded.

MINIC HOLDS TALKS WITH ANGOLAN MINISTER

LD241954 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG)--S. R. Quito, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] of Angola, and Micos Minic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, exchanged opinions on some international questions here today. They particularly discussed the situation in the south of Africa and the Republic of South Africa's permanent aggression against the territory of Angola.

Also today, Quito discussed the LCY and the MPLA activities internally and the further promotion of interparty cooperation with Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

S.B. Quito is Angola's minister of home affairs. He is now in Yugoslavia as guest of Franjo Herljevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for internal affairs.

DRAGASEVIC MEETS WITH ANGOLAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD251010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG)--Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Cooperation with Developing Countries, today received in the Palace of the Federation the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Ismael Gaspar Martins, minister of finance and member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Central Committee.

During a cordial conversation views were exchanged on the development of bilateral economic relations and the possibilities of participation by the Yugoslav organizations of associated labor in the development of the People's Republic of Angola, especially in agriculture, mining, research and production of crude oil.

TANJUG REBUTS CRITICISM OF KOSOVO COVERAGE

LD261446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)--We have witnessed frequent analyses recently of the way the public information media write about the events in Kosovo. Until now, we have not come across such an open and brutal attempt at counterrevolution, and it is therefore quite normal to try to clarify more thoroughly the entire campaign to overcome the situation created in this our socialist autonomous province, as well as the contribution made to it by the press. The press, too, for its part, is analyzing the campaign and its position in it, so that we have many views and assessments about the pace of political differentiation, omissions in action and underestimating and overestimating the dimensions of counterrevolution.

It is good that all these views on these important events are confronted with their arguments at the meetings of our front, of the SAWP sections for information. However, it is [word indistinct] that sometimes personal reports are submitted at these meetings which wish to encourage some kind of differentiation within the Yugoslav system of information. Thus, newspaper reports in one republic are described as constructive and reports in another as bent on spreading national hatred, so that they are distorting the true situation in Kosovo, so we have crude praise as well as crude accusations, because the spreading of national hatred is the supreme crime against revolution which our legal system denounces as hostility against our socialist self-managing multinational community. The attempts to divide the information media, instead of allowing them to carry concrete reports, represent an impermissible political stocktaking which can be understood as an attempt to introduce disunity in the Yugoslav press and its stance toward the attempted counterrevolution in Kosovo.

We would like to believe that this is not so, but this is the objective position of Mustafa Rusiti in his report at the meeting of the secretariat of the section (whose chairman he is) of the Provincial Committee for Information of the SAWP of Kosovo. Instead of arguing about concrete newspaper reports with the assessments of which he did not agree, he made a list of media which "constructively helped" the action of political differentiation and of those others which reported in a sensationalist manner, or which "found it hard to comprehend and see" the positive changes in Kosovo.

In the latter Rusiti also included TANJUG correspondents. The concern which he expressed about our agency being on his list of those who wrote crude and insulting criticism filled with sensationalism could have become the subject of our attention within the framework of constant study of implementing our editorial policy had he, instead of speaking about the TANJUG correspondents in a general and crude manner, spoken about their actual reports. His criticism is therefore tendentious and malicious, similar to the one which our information media are getting in the same connection from external "interested sources" who operate from calculating positions. Rusiti's criticism certainly sounds like this if we also add the part in which he criticizes the fact that TANJUG correspondents in Kosovo do not know the languages which are spoken there. This is indeed not a good thing, but its solution also depended on those, including Rusiti, who were responsible for information media in the province before the counterrevolution in Kosovo.

As always, our reports must also be judged by others, especially the readers of and listeners to TANJUG information and commentaries. We have behaved and we will behave in an extremely responsible manner toward any well-meaning criticism supported by arguments.

As regards TANJUG correspondents in Kosovo, we consider that they have performed their task in a responsible and professional manner, as well as in a patriotic and communist manner, before and after the counterre olutionary events. This--let us be frank--cannot be objected to, especially not in the way Rusiti did, in such a strange tone and with statements which he cannot prove.

KOSOVO COMMUNISTS ASSESS PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

LD252054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jul (TANJUG)--Presidents of the standing municipal conferences and secretaries of the numicipal committees of the League of Communists of Kosovo met here today and assessed that the implementation of the action programme of the LCY Provincial Committee, passed with a view to detecting and stopping the protagonists of hostile and counterrevolutionary actions in the province, [words indistinct]. And the secretaries also noted that the ideo-political and other measures against the hostile elements and their supporters were being stepped up.

Notwithstanding the good results achieved in the action conducted by the League of Communists of Kosovo, the situation in the province as a whole is still highly complex and the enemy is still active writing slogans and spreading slanderous publications in some municipalities. Furthermore, the battle for economic recovery, especially in the enterprises operating at a loss and burdened with other problems, is highly important, the consultation participants stated.

KOSOVO'S NIMANI VISITS PRISTINA TEXTILE MILL

AU252034 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Dzavid Nimani, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, today visited the Kosovka textile mill in Pristina and had talks with the sociopolitical organizations and the self-managing organs of this organization of associated labor. Nimani spoke about specific problems, difficulties and weaknesses which this collective must overcome to achieve economic stabilization in the spirit of the SFRY Presidency's letter and about its involvement in increasing productivity, reducing production costs, increasing exports and associating labor and pooling resources within the framework of the associated labor in the province and with other economic organizations in the country.